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*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

Historians Sum Up the Periodization Discussion

The City Soviet's Work Plan in Action

Prices and Price Fixing in the U.S.S.R.

'To Moscow! To Moscow!' -1951 Version

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Historians Sum Up the Periodization Discussion

ON THE RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION ON PERIODIZATION OF U.S.S.R. HISTORY. (Voprosy istorii, No. 3, March [published in April], pp. 53-60. Complete text:) The discussion on periodization of the feudal and capitalist historical periods in the U.S.S.R., which was conducted in the magazine Voprosy istorii last year, has aroused great interest among Soviet historians. Those who took part in the discussion and the writers of letters to the magazine unanimously noted that the question of periodization of the historical process within the socio-economic formation has long awaited solution. The feudal and capitalist periods of U.S.S.R. history must receive as precise and scientific periodization as the periodization made by J. V. Stalin of the end of the 19th century in our country as a basis for periodization of the history of the Communist Party.

Participants in the discussion pointed out that successful solution of the question of periodization is now one of the necessary conditions for the further development of Soviet Marxist-Leninist historiography.

After the publication of the articles of the late Prof. K. V. Bazilevich and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences N. M. Druzhinin, which opened the discussion, a learned session devoted to the question of the periodization of U.S.S.R. history was held in the Academy of Social Sciences under the Party Central Committee.* Historians of Moscow State University, of the History Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of other research institutes and higher educational institutions participated in the work of the session. Voprosy istorii received more than 30 articles of comment on K. V. Bazilevich's and N. M. Druzhinin's articles, which came from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tartu, Saratov, Kursk, Ryazan, Irkutsk, Stalino, Zagorsk and other cities of the Soviet Union. Of these, 21 were published. The material contained in the unpublished ones was taken into consideration by the authors of the concluding articles, which have appeared in our previous issues.

The discussion on periodization of U.S.S.R. history aroused a lively response in the people's democracies (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland). The magazine received material from Czechoslovakia. A learned session on the basic problems of the history of Poland was held in the Slavic Studies Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. In the course of this session the material of the discussion conducted by Voprosy istorii was widely used. Polish historians took an active part in the work of the session.

In the course of the discussion the principles of periodization were considered. Attempts to define some of the larger and more definite periods of each socio-economic formation were made in the course of the discussion. With this in view, the periodization of the feudal and capitalist formation of U.S.S.R. history proposed by Bazilevich and Druzhinin was thoroughly examined.

All this led the historians to analyze several important problems of U.S.S.R. history, starting with the problem of the prefeudal period in our country, with the genesis of feudalism, with the essence of feudal partitioning, with the character of the socio-economic prerequisites of state centralization of Russia in the 14th and 15th centuries and ending with the genesis of capitalist relations, the industrial revolution in Russia, the stages of the development of capitalism and the singularities of imperialism. Certain questions of the periodization of U.S.S.R. history of the Soviet period were also studied.

It is quite evident that discussion of all these important matters of U.S.S.R. history could not result in their definite solution. Only on some of these questions did more or less common viewpoints take shape in the course of the discussion. One of these questions is the prefeudal period in Russia's history and the question of the "Russian" centralized state and

the "multinational" centralized state. The general desire was to review the present views on the socio-economic development between the 14th and the 17th centuries, which has obviously been underestimated by historians. Another such question was the thesis of the two basic stages of the ripening of capitalist relations within feudalism. But on other questions the historians found serious differences among themselves, differences which could not be ironed out without additional scientific investigation.

The Leningrad historian Prof. I. I. Smirnov made an attempt to draw general conclusions from the material of the discussions. His article was discussed in the Leningrad section of the History Institute and the fact emerged that many historians disagreed with him. Thus, together with I. I. Smirnov's article, the magazine published the article by Prof. A. D. Predtechensky, which disagreed radically with I. I. Smirnov on many points (Voprosy istorii, No. 12, December, 1950). The report by V. T. Pashuto and L. V. Cherepnin "On the Periodization of the History of Russia in the Feudal Epoch" (published in No. 2, February, 1951), which attempted to draw general conclusions from the discussions on periodization of the feudal formation, was severely criticized in the History Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. N. M. Druzhinin's concluding article "On Periodization of the History of Capitalist Relations in Russia" (published in No. 1, January, 1951), which represents his "concluding remarks," elaborates many propositions formulated by the author at the beginning of the discussion. However, there is no doubt that it does not represent the common point of view of Soviet historians on many questions concerning the basic stages of the historical processes on the territory of the U.S.S.R. during the capitalist epoch.

From what has been said above it does not follow that the discussion on the periodization of U.S.S.R. history conducted in Voprosy istorii and at several learned sessions yielded no positive results and was sterile. On the contrary in the opinion of the magazine the discussion was very useful to Soviet historiography. It made known the existing views on individual periods and questions of U.S.S.R. history, resulted in the establishment of several new propositions and uncovered extensive gaps in the work of Soviet historians, to which special attention should be called. In other words, in the course of the discussion, major aspects of Soviet historical knowledge underwent a sort of creative review, the importance of which should not be underestimated.

Summing up the discussion, one must point out above all that, in spite of considerable differences of opinion among the historians, the debaters unanimously supported a review of the old periodization accepted today. Not a single voice came out in its defense during the discussion. It was rightly pointed out that the present periodization of U.S.S.R. history, adopted during the liquidation of the Pokrovsky "school" and at the time representing a considerable achievement of Soviet historiography, today far from answers the needs of research and of the teaching of history in secondary and higher schools.

In the periodization accepted today "the state principle"—bringing to the fore the changes in forms of state organization, state policy and legislation—takes a disproportionately large place while the history of the people, of the working masses, is pushed into the background. Elements of periodization "by centuries" and "by Tsars" have remained in our textbooks and the latest achievements of Soviet historiography are not taken into consideration.

All these observations must be recognized as correct. The present periodization of the feudal and capitalist periods without doubt requires extensive review. The periodization of the 17th and 18th centuries, the period when capitalist relationships were appearing in the depths of feudal society, particularly requires review.

The core of the discussion was the question of the principles and criteria which should control the definition of the limits of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 36, pp. 9-12.

various periods within the feudal and capitalist formations. The debaters, proceeding from Marx' proposition that at the basis of the historical process lies the development of means of production and production relations, tried to discover in the life of the country facts reflecting changes in methods of production which could be used as clear demarcations in the history of society.

In the opinion of the magazine, the chief result of the discussion on this matter was the debaters' unanimous opposition to attempts to define the periods within the socio-economic formations on an exclusively economic basis. Basing periodization on an exclusively economic basis would inevitably lead to the position of economic materialism, which from time to time still appears in the works of some historians, particularly those specializing in the feudal period.

For instance, on the basis of the well-known Marxist proposition on land rent, Prof. Bazilevich wanted to base periodization of the feudal period on changes in the form of pre-capitalist rent. The alteration of rent form undoubtedly reflects the evolution of production relations in the feudal epoch. But is it possible to base the periodization of social history on forms of rent? Can a form of rent be considered a major phenomenon in socio-economic life? To this question the debaters rightly answered no, pointing out that changes in the forms of rent do not at all reflect the historical process in the epoch of feudalism in all its complexity and many-sidedness.

The opinion was expressed that inasmuch as development of the means of production and of production relations is expressed in the forms of the political superstructure, in state organization, the changes in the latter should be taken as the basis for periodization. This view met with decisive objections from the majority of the historians. They pointed out that in certain periods of the history of class society, both under feudalism and capitalism, development of the forms of the political superstructure, of the state, considerably lags behind the development of socio-economic relations. The state then represents a reactionary force. I. I. Smirnov's proposition to consider the changes in the forms of the state as the basis for periodization was justly appraised as a return to the views of the juridical "school" of Russian bourgeois historiography.

The debaters paid special attention to the role of the class struggle in the historical process, which was "a fundamental characteristic of the feudal order" and "a fundamental characteristic of the capitalist order." * It was correctly noted that the importance of such great historical events as peasant wars and urban uprisings in the 17th and 18th centuries or the peasant movement and labor disturbances in the first half of the 19th century has not been sufficiently emphasized in the works of Soviet historians. N. M. Druzhinin's proposal to consider major manifestations of the class struggle which signalize changes in socio-economic relations as basic demarcation lines for periodization of the feudal and capitalist periods was supported by the majority of the debaters. The class struggle is "the true motive force of history;"† its stages, its main upheavals, floods, and explosions, reflecting changes in production relations and in the method of production as a whole, undoubtedly are the major milestones in the historical process within every class formation, and no Marxist historical periodization can ignore them.

The historian must, however, be warned against attempts to consider the manifestations of the class struggle as the sole and unique demarcation of the historical process within the socio-economic formation. The evolution of means of production and production relations is expressed in varying ways in the course of society's history at various stages. In some cases these were the upheavals and explosions of the class struggle, in others consolidation of the results of this struggle in state forms, laws and constitutions, and in still other cases the reflection of the socio-economic processes in the consciousness of the people. J. V. Stalin points out that once the superstructure appears it "becomes a most active force which contributes vigorously to the formation and consolidation of its base, takes all steps to assist the new order to drive the old

base and the former classes into the dust and liquidate them."** But if one keeps in mind that the course of a society's history, and here it is precisely a question of a society's history, is determined not only by internal factors but depends also to a certain extent on international events, it becomes quite obvious that the attempts to break up history by uniform, universal demarcations cannot bring positive results. All who participated in the discussion, including Druzhinin, came essentially to this conclusion when they passed from discussion of principles of periodization to periodization proper.

Let us examine chronologically the periods of U.S.S.R. history which attracted the special attention of the debaters.

In respect to periodization of the prefeudal period in Russia, "when the peasants were still free from serfdom,"† a new approach was adopted—the approach proposed by historians and archeologists of Moscow and Kiev, who pointed out that the ninth and tenth centuries in the history of the Slav peoples mark not the beginning but rather the end of the prefeudal period. The origins of the prefeudal period, in the light of the new data, must be pushed back to the seventh-eighth centuries, perhaps even to the sixth-seventh centuries A.D., when class society and statehood were taking shape among the Eastern Slavs.

This approach seems correct, although it still requires some additional explanation. Soviet historians' works have shown the complete groundlessness of "the Norman theory" of the foundation of the Russian state. But they still have not got rid of the erroneous ideas connected with "Normanism," according to which Kiev Russia was considered the first state of the Eastern Slavs, while in reality three or perhaps even four centuries earlier there existed a state life among the Eastern Slavs, although they were not united into a political whole.

Kiev Russia of the ninth to 11th centuries was considered in the course of the discussion as an early feudal state, reflecting a single period of Russia's history and not two periods—the prefeudal and the beginning of the feudal period—as had been previously maintained. In the light of archeological investigations of recent decades, Kiev Russia appears to us as a great and highly civilized state for its time, head and shoulders above several of its neighbors.

The Kievan period in the history of Russia was replaced by a period of feudal partitioning (at the beginning of the 12th century), at the basis of which lay profound socio-economic processes connected with the definite triumph of feudalism and the enslavement of the peasants. During this period the state apparatus had to be adapted to the feudal economy. It had to be made a force working everywhere and constantly for the subjugation of the peasantry. With a natural economy [i.e., as opposed to a money economy.—Trans.] and consequently also economic partitioning, the strengthening of the local state authority inevitably resulted in weakening of the central government and in political partitioning. An important milestone in this period is 1238, the date of the Tatar-Mongol invasion of Russia which wrought tremendous destruction of the productive forces of the country and retarded Russia 150 to 200 years in economic and cultural development. The debaters justly condemned the attempts of some historians not to give to the Tatar-Mongol invasion a serious place in the periodization simply because it was an external event, independent of the internal historical pattern.

In discussing the periodization of feudalism great difficulties were encountered in describing the second part of the 13th and 14th centuries. As is known, J. V. Stalin's teaching on the peculiarities of the formation of centralized states in Eastern Europe, including Russia, was misunderstood by certain historians. Their attention was focused not on the socio-economic basis of the process of state centralization but on the defense of the country from the Eastern invaders. This latter did not at all determine, but merely accelerated, the process of state centralization, a point which Stalin repeatedly emphasized in his works on the national question and which he specially stressed in his answer to Comrades Tsvetkov and Alypov.‡

* J. V. Stalin, "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 21, p. 3].

† "On the Study of History," a collection of essays [in Russian], Party Central Committee Publishing House, 1937, p. 22.

‡ J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. IX, pp. 176-178.

* "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Short Course" [in Russian], pp. 120-121.

† V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. II, p. 54.

The misunderstanding of Stalin's teaching resulted in the fact that socio-economic relations, particularly the class struggle, at the end of the 13th and during the 14th centuries were poorly studied. During the discussion of the economic development and social relations of this period many disagreements came to light which can be ironed out apparently only after further investigations.

The lack of study of the socio-economic history of Russia at the end of the 13th and in the 14th centuries also explains the difficulties facing the historians when they study the formation of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian nations. So far this question has been approached in a one-sided way, with a decisive role given to the Tatar-Mongol invasion, which caused Russia to be partitioned. Yet one must keep in mind the significance of the feudal partitioning in this process. The historian will be able to clarify this complex question only by working in close cooperation with linguists.

The debaters took a stand against the present division of the history of the centralized state into two stages—the "Russian" and "Mongolian"—pointing out that such a division does not correspond to the true development of events and to the famous teachings of J. V. Stalin that in Eastern Europe, where "the process of the rise of centralized states was faster than the process of formation of nations," "there arose mixed states composed of several peoples not yet united into nations but already united in a common state."* The Russian centralized state was from the very beginning a "mixed state," as it comprised within its borders several non-Russian nationalities (Mordovian, Udmurt and Komi), subjected to colonial exploitation but regarding Russia a defender from the Golden Horde. At the same time it was certainly a Russian state because "in Russia the role of unifier of nationalities was taken up by the Great Russians, headed by the historically formed, strong and well-organized aristocratic bureaucracy."† The enlargement of the Russian state in the second half of the 16th century led to further inclusion of non-Russian peoples but actually brought nothing essentially new. This process continued in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

The periodization of early and developed feudalism, in spite of its complexity and the evident disagreements, did not occupy a central place in the discussion. Special attention was devoted to the formation and development of capitalist relations in Russia.

It became clear that V. I. Lenin's famous dictum on "the modern period of Russian history (approximately from the 17th century)"‡ is interpreted variously by various historians. According to some, "the modern period" is characterized by the formation of the all-Russian market and begins in the middle or end of the century, when large manufacturing developed. According to others, "the modern period" dates from the first quarter of the 17th century, when, after the peasant war under the leadership of Bolotnikov and the Polish-Swedish intervention, many new socio-economic and political phenomena appeared in the life of the country, particularly in the development of crafts, in trade and money relations and, above all, in trade turnover. Favorable conditions for the formation of the all-Russian market appeared as early as the beginning of the 17th century under Ivan the Terrible and Boris Godunov, but were temporarily destroyed by the Polish-Swedish intervention. The active part played by the progressive merchants of the early 17th century in the unification of the state must not be considered accidental, for they were the representatives of the all-Russian market in the process of formation (Minin). During the discussion, this latter point of view was supported by an overwhelming majority of the historians, although the question of the formation of the all-Russian market and its chronological limits still necessitates additional investigation.

Speaking of the rise of capitalism in Russia, Druzhinin proposed to differentiate between the period of the appearance of capitalist elements (17th century up to the 1660s) and the period when capitalism existed as a structure within the feudal formation (from the 1760s to 1861). Some debaters argued against the expediency of dividing the epoch of the rise of capi-

tal relations into two parts—the appearance of capitalist elements and the capitalist system—proposing to speak only of the system. However, this did not meet approval. Others objected to the very terms of "elements" or "origins" of capitalist "system." They pointed out that in coping with this problem it is necessary to base oneself on Lenin's famous thesis of the three stages of the development of capitalism in Russian industry,* to deal with the period of small commodity production and the period of capitalist manufacturing as belonging to the epoch preceding industrial capitalism, and they refused to agree with the chronological limits proposed by Druzhinin.

The situation is the same in regard to definition of the character of both periods and especially to the chronological limitations separating them. It remains not quite clear just what should be understood by "capitalist elements" and "capitalist system." The premanufacturing and the manufacturing stages in the development of capitalist industry have not been delineated on a factual basis. The date suggested by Druzhinin—the 1760s—roused several objections and attempts to move it to the 1770s and even to the end of the 18th century. Pugachov's peasant war, which wrought profound changes in the political situation within the country, was proposed as a major historical milestone of the end of the 18th century. Most of the debaters tended to think that many historical occurrences typical of the first half of the 19th century were also to some extent typical of the 18th century. Some historians pointed out that the limit between the two above-mentioned periods should be placed at the end of the 19th century, when capitalist manufacturing was consolidated in Russia. The only point on which the debaters agreed unanimously was that the year 1800 cannot be considered a watershed between the two stages of the rise of capitalist relations. It is time at last to put an end to the division of U.S.S.R. history into periods "up to the 19th century" and "since the 19th century."

The divergences among Soviet historians as to the rise of capitalist relations in Russia have their own history. They started in 1946-1947 and were reflected at the time in *Voprosy istorii*. It was already clear then that the discussion could not yield positive results without extensive investigation of the economic life and social struggle in the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th centuries. Today, as a result of the new discussion, we arrive at the same conclusion: the matter has not been adequately investigated yet, in spite of the fact that some important works on the economic and social history of the above-mentioned period have recently been published. In particular, the socio-economic nature of 18th-century manufacturing, including manufacturing under Peter [the Great], as well as the industrial revolution in Russia, still remain insufficiently studied.

The periodization of the capitalist formation in Russia proposed by Druzhinin met with the support of the majority of the debaters. It is a matter of the two basic periods of Russian history in the epoch of capitalism, and the period of imperialism. The first period of the history of capitalist Russia, beginning after the 1861 reform, covers the years through 1883, when, following the revolutionary situation of 1879-1888, the social and political life of the country entered a new stage, when the proletarian struggle began to grow and when the period of the "struggle for the creation of the Social Democratic Workers' Party in Russia"† began. The final date of this period is the separation between the 19th and the 20th centuries, when Russian capitalism entered the imperialist stage of its development. The end of this period is marked by the October days of 1917—the eve of the great October socialist revolution.

The discussion of periodization of the feudal and capitalist periods of U.S.S.R. history was not free from serious shortcomings.

Some debaters often failed to base their arguments on thorough and comprehensive examination of the factual data. The discussion contained much verbiage, many attempts at Talmudic "interpretations" of various propositions of the Marxist-Leninist classics and the "application" of these propositions to

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. V, p. 34.

† J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. II, p. 304.

‡ V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. I, p. 137.

* Cf. V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. III, pp. 475 ff.

† "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, (Short Course)" [in Russian], p. 5.

occurrences and events with which they were not connected. In his answer to Comrade A. Kholopov, Stalin severely condemned this practice, pointing out that quoting various conclusions and formulas of Marxism on every pretext has nothing in common with science and genuine Marxism.*

A serious shortcoming in the discussion was the fact that only the periodization of Russian history was actually discussed. As is known, all the present textbooks of U.S.S.R. history suffer from this kind of shortcoming: the substitution to a certain extent of the history of Russia for the history of the U.S.S.R. It is true that ten to 15 years ago, when the textbooks of U.S.S.R. history were written, the history of most of the peoples of our country, except the Russian people, had been extremely inadequately investigated by Soviet historians. Matters are quite different now. Within the past ten years great progress has been made in study of the history of U.S.S.R. peoples. Textbooks and generalizing works have been written on the history of Georgia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Yakutia, Tataria and other republics of the Soviet Union and there is no doubt that a major and urgent task of U.S.S.R. historians today is the creation of historical works wherein the history of all our peoples would be presented in all the complexity of their interrelationships and in which the historic role of the great Russian people in the unification of nationalities would be correctly interpreted. The periodization of such history must be based not only on the periodization of the history of the Russian people; it must keep in mind the major milestones in the histories of the other peoples of the Soviet Union, and this requires clarification of matters arising in connection with periodization of the histories of the various peoples of our country. In this field the historians will have to do some serious, profound research. Suffice it to mention as an example just the contradictions present in the periodization of the history of the Uzbek and Tadzhik peoples, in the periodization of the history of Georgia and Armenia, etc. A prime task of the Soviet historians is the creation of a Marxist periodization of the history of the peoples of the Soviet Baltic coast. The article in *Voprosy istorii* on the periodization of Estonian history which raised several debatable points, unfortunately did not come up in the discussion.

* Cf. J. V. Stalin, "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" [in Russian], pp. 47-48. [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 28, p. 12.]

Voprosy istorii considers that the discussion of periodization of the history of U.S.S.R. peoples is one of the next tasks of Soviet historians, as is the discussion of such questions of U.S.S.R. history as that of joining of the Russian state by various peoples, the people's liberation movement and the feudal nationalist stirrings in the history of these peoples. Precious little has been done by the historians to clarify such important questions as the rise of bourgeois nations and the transformation of new socialist nations.

Another serious shortcoming was the fact that the periodization of Russian history was examined out of the context of the periods and events of world history. It should be kept in mind that J. V. Stalin, A. A. Zhdanov and S. M. Kirov, in their remarks on the draft textbook of U.S.S.R. history, pointed out the inadmissibility of such an approach to the history of our country.* The historians' fallacious tendency to isolate from world history the historical process on U.S.S.R. territory plays down the part of the peoples of our country in the world historical process.

In spite of all its shortcomings, the discussion on periodization of the feudal and capitalist epochs of U.S.S.R. history has provided rich and varied material which must be taken into account when textbooks, study aids and lecture courses are prepared or revised. At the same time the discussion has clarified many tasks of historical research in the field of the feudal and capitalist epochs of U.S.S.R. history, isolating many debatable and unresolved points.

In summing up the discussion on periodization opened by the Bazilevich and Druzhinin articles, the magazine *Voprosy istorii* expressed its conviction that an extensive consideration of the points raised in the discussion will continue, for "no science can develop and flourish without a struggle of opinions, without free criticism."† But the further debate on these points should be carried out in a slightly different direction: taking serious account of the histories of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and world history, it should be based on new research, in strict agreement with the directives for historical study contained in the classical works of Marxism-Leninism, particularly in the new work of genius, J. V. Stalin's "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics."

* Cf. "On the Study of History" [in Russian], pp. 22-24.

† J. V. Stalin, "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" [in Russian], p. 26. [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 21, p. 8.]

The City Soviet's Work Plan in Action

Work of the Soviets: THE PLAN IN ACTION.—Working Experience of Syzran City Soviet Executive Committee. (By Staff Correspondent A. Stepanov. *Izvestia*, June 10, p. 2. Complete text:) Syzran—The Volga looks beautiful in spring and summer. Its banks are all emerald green. The gleaming surface of the water seems endless. A large white steamer is sailing downstream.

The legendary Zhiguli have been left behind long ago. The city starts on the right bank, beyond the bend. Between the green leaves one can distinguish the regular outlines of the city blocks and the factory buildings with their tall chimneys. At last the steamer comes alongside a dark yellow pier.

Syzran!

On leaving the ship the traveler finds himself in the streets, squares and parks which had attracted his attention while he was still on board. Shade trees, even rows of bushes, the soft tones of freshly painted houses. One is seized with an involuntary feeling of respect for the people who have lovingly planned their native city.

At the beginning of March *Izvestia* published the work plan of the Syzran City Soviet Executive Committee.* Everything contained in the plan has been successfully carried out under the leadership of the Party organization. How has it been done?

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 9, pp. 8-12.

During the discussion of the executive committee's work plan at the session of the standing committee on municipal economy and city improvement, the Deputies and members of the *aktiv* recommended that the executive committee draw the inhabitants of the city into the work of tree planting, water-system construction and other tasks.

The city executive committee has accepted this proposal and, together with the executive committees of Industrial, Central and October Boroughs, has organized citizens' meetings in settlements, enterprises and establishments. The inhabitants of Syzran have responded eagerly to the appeal. They have unanimously taken upon themselves concrete socialist pledges in city improvement, discussed very actively the forthcoming work, and made suggestions.

The very first Sundays of the spring were marked by the mass volunteering of the inhabitants for municipal work. The inhabitants of Syzran planted 17,000 trees and more than 35,000 bushes. Moreover, lawns were sown over an area of 16,000 square meters. All the gardens and parks were ready on schedule.

The workers, employees, housewives and school children of Industrial Borough have started building a new park. It is a joy to see young birches, pines and willows take root and grow green.

The workers of the city also took part in cleaning and modernizing the courtyards, streets and squares.

The success of this work is due to a large extent to the great mass organizational work carried out by Syzran's Soviet agencies.

In Central Borough the beginning of actual work was preceded by conferences among the street committees, volunteer public health and sanitation delegates and apartment house superintendents, and by meetings of apartment house committees and the standing committee on city management and development.

"On wide propagation of the experience of turning over houses to socialist care by the tenants"—this was the way the point included in the executive committee's work plan at the suggestion of apartment house superintendent I. Nesmelova was formulated.

The initiative of Moscow Soviet Deputy Z. Lozneva has met with a very lively response in Syzran. Almost all the city's housing has been entrusted to socialist care by the tenants.

We have visited some of the apartments handed over to socialist care. Some of them were taken over earlier, others later, but all of them are well kept. The city executive committee provides incentives to groups of tenants who maintain their houses in an exemplary manner and punctually carry out their obligations.

Constant concern for the cultural and welfare requirements of the workers is a major part of the work of the local Soviets. The plan of the Syzran City Soviet Executive Committee provided for: expansion of the network of stores and workshops dealing in consumers' goods and the improvement of their work; construction of the first streetcar line; organization of spring and summer recreation facilities for the workers; a checkup on the fulfillment by the city's industrial enterprises of the construction plan for housing and cultural and public establishments; and improvement in the work of the theater and the workers' clubs.

Buying the food products and the industrial goods in all the new stores of Industrial and October Boroughs, seeing the new buildings under construction in the settlements of the power workers, oilmen, railwaymen, miners and locomobile builders, using the services of the new laundries, repair shops, barbershops, tailor shops, etc., Syzran's workers speak favorably of their city Soviet.

Eleven stadiums and scores of athletic fields are now open in the city. The Syzran soccer team won the province cup at the beginning of June. At the recent all-Soviet track and field meet among the sports societies of the oil technical schools the students of the Syzran technical school took the first place.

The city Soviet executive committee has conducted a conference of the *aktiv* at which the construction of the first streetcar line in Syzran was discussed and the technical work plan approved.

The city Soviet pays great attention to the improvement of medical service. A hydropathic establishment will soon be opened in the city. The construction of a new hospital in the oil workers' settlement is being completed; the general clinic of the municipal hospital has been overhauled and construction of a general clinic for miners is being completed.

The proposal that the executive committee hear a report by the city communications office was caused by the increased number of complaints about irregular delivery of letters and newspapers.

The brigades created by the executive committee from among the Deputies and members of the *aktiv* spent two weeks acquainting themselves with the work of the communications personnel and checking on the work of post office officials in the city suburbs. New post offices have been opened in the city; the number of mailboxes has been increased, and the mailmen have started to work better.

Taking into account the experience of the past years and the patriotic zeal of the inhabitants, the executive committee has evolved a detailed plan providing for a further improvement of the city.

In Central Borough, the road on the Volga dike up to the pontoon bridge will be repaired with the help of personnel of the mills and of the combine factory. The locomobile builders will take part in construction of a gravel road behind the railroad station. The personnel of the Batraki Asphalt Plant will work on River Front, Factory and Kirov Streets. Railwaymen will participate in the road work on Chapayev Street.

This year about 30,000,000 rubles have been assigned for city improvement and the construction of housing and buildings. The scale of this work is constantly increasing, thanks to the volunteer labor of the city's inhabitants.

Precision and a high sense of responsibility are characteristic of the work of the Syzran City Soviet, of the borough Soviets and of their executive committees.

One of the sessions of the city Soviet was devoted to discussion of the municipal development plan for 1951. After the Soviet had adopted a resolution, the executive committee called a meeting of its members. Comrade N. Rylov, chairman of the executive committee, reported on "Improving the Work of Soviet Establishments in Fulfilling the Plan of Municipal Development for 1951 and in Carrying Out the Voters' Instructions."

The report brought animated discussion. The head of the Finance Department was severely criticized for weak labor discipline in his department. The city administration was seriously reproached for unsatisfactory administration of the enterprises under its administration.

The principled criticism of the shortcomings of the city Soviet's establishments has already been reflected in improvement of the work of the city executive committee's departments.

It must be pointed out that the usefulness of these conferences depends on the quality of the preparatory work. How is this done here? A week or ten days before the conference, executive committee representatives check on the establishments and investigate thoroughly how they handle the problems to which the forthcoming session is to be devoted. The data obtained is communicated to all the participants in the conference and is thoroughly discussed.

When the executive committee plans its work, it keeps constantly in mind systematic fulfillment. Thus, the matter of increasing output of local building materials in the enterprises of local state industry was added to the plan in April and later examined in order to check on fulfillment of the resolution.

A second check was necessary, not only because the decision was not being properly fulfilled but because the season for building and repair work was approaching.

The city Soviet Deputies keep in close contact with their constituents. The Deputies report on how the constituents' instructions are carried out.

On the matters of city administration, city planning, water supply construction, plumbing, streetcar lines, planting trees in the streets and street lighting, 82 [voters'] instructions have been given. Of these, 21 have been completely fulfilled; 34, involving a great number of construction jobs, will be fulfilled in the near future. Finally, the fulfillment of 27 [voters'] instructions is scheduled in the plan for 1952.

The fulfillment of some instructions has been delayed not through the fault of Syzran City Soviet. The Syzran people have serious grievances against the Russian Republic Ministry of Communal Economy and against Minister Comrade Proferanov, for instance. For construction of the first streetcar line, car sheds have been designed, the route worked out and the area determined. The site for construction of the Palace of Culture is also ready. But so far the ministry has not approved the technical plans, and without this approval no funds can be had to start the work.

The building season is in full swing. The absence of blueprints, which are being held up in the Russian Republic Ministry of Communal Economy, is delaying the projects important to the city.

The report of the city trade department was heard by the executive committee at the beginning of March. This matter was brought up in connection with a speech by Deputy V. Pryadilnikov at a meeting of the city Party *aktiv*. The [voters'] instructions to increase the number of bookshops, develop retail outlets in the suburbs, and so on, were taken into consideration in the resolution adopted by the executive committee.

The executive committee did not content itself with adopting the resolution and with placing responsibility for its fulfillment on the officials of the city trade departments and the heads of trade enterprises. A conference of the *aktiv* of trade workers was held to discuss the best and speediest way to carry out the city executive committee resolution. About 400 persons took part in this conference.

The constant supervision of the executive committee's work

by its Party organization and the committee's close contact with the aktiv and the masses guarantee its successful functioning.

New problems which arise in the course of work are not pigeonholed by the executive committee until the new plan is drawn up. No, if necessary, they are handled without delay. Thus, outside the approved plan, measures connected with electrification of October Borough were evolved. This matter arose in the course of the preparation of concrete city planning proposals during a session of the Soviet. The problem proved to be so important that it was decided to deal with it without delay. And solved it was.

'To Moscow! To Moscow!'—1951 Version

(Feuilleton)—THE HUMAN OCTOPUS. (By Sem. Narinyani. Komsomolskaya pravda, June 24, p. 3. Complete text:) Without warning, Yasha Chernyakov began to grow stupid. First he ceased to understand integral calculus, then he forgot everything he had been taught about algebra, and finally Yasha's brain ceased to hold even the fundamentals of arithmetic.

"Probably he's tired," thought his comrades. "He'll rest up and all this trouble will disappear."

But the trouble did not disappear; on the contrary. Chernyakov took his final examination five times, and each time he received a grade of "two" [unsatisfactory]. Prof. Terentyev would have been glad to give him a higher grade, but there was nothing to justify it.

"Perhaps he is afraid of you, professor," said the dean. "Students are like that sometimes, you know."

To test this supposition the dean assembled a special examination board for Chernyakov, consisting of three of the most respected professors. But Chernyakov could not answer a single question put to him by the professors. Not even the simplest:

"How much is two times two?"

Chernyakov frowned in the effort to remember.

"Four," students whispered to Chernyakov.

But Yasha stood silent.

"What bad luck!" thought the students sadly. "And he should have had such an easy time of it! Just as he was ready to write his thesis, too. He has only a month to finish the institute, and there he stands at the blackboard like a blockhead."

"What, have you forgotten the multiplication table?" asked a member of the examining board.

"I forgot it," answered Chernyakov, adding: "I ask you to dismiss me from the institute. I'll never be a good engineer, I'm too stupid."

"Stupid?"

"Terribly stupid," said Chernyakov. "If you don't believe it, ask my elder brother. He'll gladly confirm it."

Yakov Chernyakov had been a student of the Moscow Institute of Electrotechnical Communications for five years. In that time he had passed about 80 examinations and tests, and everything had gone normally. But when it came to the final one, the 81st, the student asked to be expelled from the student body because of chronic stupidity.

"No," said the examining board members, "this is no onset of stupidity, it's just plain bluff."

"What sense is there in such a bluff?" wondered the dean.

For an honest student, of course, there was no sense at all in being dropped from the institute in his fifth year of study, but Chernyakov had his own reasons. Chernyakov did not want to work in the provinces.

"Let them drop me from the full-time division," he had told his elder brother. "I'll enter the extension division, complete the course, and as an extension student I'll be allowed to remain in Moscow."

"On what grounds would they drop you from the full-time division?" asked his brother.

"I'll put on a show for them; I'll pretend to be an idiot."

But the bluff did not work. The institute director called in Chernyakov and told him that if he did not change his behavior

Of course not all the problems of Syzran's city planning, of the improvement of everyday services and cultural services for the inhabitants, may be considered solved. The city Soviet is faced by great tasks. There are still shortcomings in the organization of trade and the functioning of the municipal administration. The Syzran City Soviet Executive Committee's duty is to iron out these defects.

Syzran's inhabitants see how with every passing day their community services and living standards are improving and the scope of construction work in the city is expanding, and they say with pride:

"This has been done by our Soviet, by ourselves! We are prepared to continue to spare no efforts and to work to better our life, to strengthen the might of our beloved country!"

he would immediately be placed at the disposition of the personnel office [which assigns students to jobs within the industry upon graduation].

"I don't have an engineer's diploma yet," Chernyakov tried to talk his way out.

"That doesn't matter. You'll be assigned to a job in the provinces without a diploma, as a technician," said the director, and handed the student a brief set of regulations concerning those who enjoy bluffing and shamming.

These regulations promptly sobered Chernyakov. The ill-fated examination was passed the very next day.

The graduating students began to work on their theses. But Chernyakov did not hasten. A new scheme had matured in his mind. It was this: Students are allowed six months to complete their theses, and Chernyakov decided to stretch this to a year.

"By that time the commission for assigning young engineers will have completed its work, the personnel office will have forgotten about me, and I shall remain in Moscow," he told his elder brother. "What do you think—will they extend my thesis time in view of my marital status?"

"What marital status? You're a bachelor."

"But what if I marry?"

"Whom?"

"There's Vika."

Vika Sorina was 18. She had just completed secondary school and entered the institute. Vika had the soul of a naive, trusting child. She looked with admiration upon the students of the graduating class—they were already working on their theses. And Vika Sorina liked Yasha Chernyakov.

Yasha decided to pretend to be in love with her. He waited for her with flowers at the door of her home in the morning and walked to the institute with her, he invited her to the theater and finally he attained his goal—Vika accepted his proposal of marriage.

Everything went as Chernyakov had expected. All the other students of the graduating class, after defending their theses, left for the most varied corners of the Soviet Union, while he remained in Moscow.

"Chernyakov has been given an extension of time because of his marital status," they said at the Communications Ministry.

The marriage had done its work; in a half a year the personnel office had forgotten about Yakov Chernyakov and Yakov decided to return to his gay bachelorhood.

"I married for a half year, just until I began to work on my thesis," Chernyakov cynically explained to the Young Communist League committee.

The committee members tried to impress on the young husband that marriage is not a six-month permanent wave but a serious act in the life of every young person, but Chernyakov did not wish to listen to reason and he threw his wife out in the most shameless manner.

"Be careful, you'll be expelled from the Young Communist League," his brother warned him.

"Never!" replied Yasha. "Yasha provides for every eventual-ity."

Yasha's provision for eventualities this time took the form of ceasing to pay dues when he foresaw the approach of unpleasant discussions with him in the Young Communist League unit.

"You are obliged to put me down as automatically dropped from the Y.C.L. and not expelled from the Y.C.L.," he claimed at a meeting of the committee.

Yasha's provision for eventualities did not help, but led him deeper into trouble. It set the Young Communists to questioning more sternly how such a person could have made his way into the ranks of their organization. Enough is enough!

"You cannot expel me!" Chernyakov pleaded in his final defense. "It could spoil my whole record!"

But his pleas were of no avail. The Young Communists were unanimous in their decision. Clear the weeds out of the field!

"Well, what of it?" the young brother said to the elder that evening. "My plans failed this time; I'll be lucky the next time."

By "the next time" Yakov Chernyakov meant the Communications Ministry, where he had submitted an application to permit him to work at one of the capital's factories until his thesis should be submitted.

"The most important thing is to sink roots in Moscow," he explained to his brother.

This time the ministry officials granted Chernyakov's request, for the same reason—"marital status"—although Chernyakov's "marital status" was nil.

So Chernyakov began to "sink roots" in the capital. He obtained a job not "at a factory," as he had put it in his application, but in the Moscow Power Project Designing Office, not a Communications Ministry office but one belonging to the Power Plants Ministry.

A year passed. Chernyakov submitted his thesis and the Communications Ministry called him in to accept his appointment to the job of engineer of the broadcasting relay service in Kaluga. But Chernyakov did not come to the ministry; instead there came an official letter from the Power Plants Ministry, stating that Chernyakov would not go to Kaluga but would go right on working for the Moscow Power Project Designing Office.

"What do they mean, won't go?" indignantly exclaimed the Communications Ministry people, and set about drawing up a reply to the Power Ministry.

The Moscow Power Project Designing Office is a big organization. The representative of our newspaper could not even get into this office because of the complex system of passes required of visitors. But Yakov Chernyakov not only obtained a pass to get in but was promptly able to dig in, both in a job and in his superiors' confidence.

Valentin Vasilyevich Kulikov, chief of the communications department of the Moscow Power Project Designing Office, is

well aware that Ya. Chernyakov is a representative of the rare breed of human octopuses, yet Kulikov appointed Chernyakov as an engineer, despite the fact that at the time he lacked a diploma from the institute. And when the Communications Ministry wished to send Chernyakov to Kaluga, Valentin Vasilyevich took Chernyakov under his protection.

"I was sorry for him," a crushed Kulikov confesses now. "He seemed such a lamb, he begged so hard for my protection—"

Chernyakov sought Kulikov's protection. Kulikov stirred up his personnel office. The chief of this office, Balikov, turned for assistance to the management of administrative personnel of the Power Plants Ministry, and thence the matter was forwarded to the assistant minister. Thus, in the twinkling of an eye the deserter was hidden behind the broad backs of quite important persons and agencies. And these persons argued not only with officials of the Communications Ministry, they presented a solid front in defense of Chernyakov in the people's court of the Kalinin District, Moscow. The high intercession disturbed Judge Volodina.

"If such important organizations are fighting over Engineer Chernyakov, he must be a valuable, irreplaceable specialist," thought the judge.

And so, instead of deciding against Chernyakov and sending him off to work in Kaluga, Judge Volodina was merciful to the "irreplaceable" specialist and allowed him to remain in Moscow.

"You're a smart one, Yasha!" said his elder brother with admiration after the trial. "You can get anyone to do anything you want."

In concluding our tale of the clinging octopus we would like not only to mention the wrong verdict of the people's court but to call our readers' attention likewise to the incorrect behavior of Chernyakov's elder brother. This brother is, as they say, a man of substantial position. He is chief engineer of a large factory. The elder brother should not have admired but blushed for his younger brother. Yet B. I. Chernyakov was very displeased when he was asked to come to our editorial offices.

"Yes, I know my younger brother has done some unpleasant things," he said, "but it was he and not I who did them. Let him blush."

The elder brother should be a mentor and not the confidant of the younger in his deeds, and the elder brother should now be just as embarrassed by all that has taken place as Judge Volodina and the officials of the Moscow Power Project Designing Office.

Prices and Price Fixing in the U.S.S.R.

(Consultation)—PRICES AND PRICE FIXING IN THE U.S.S.R. (By A. Gordin. Bolshevik, No. 7, April 15, pp. 62-73. 8500 words. Condensed text:)

Price is the monetary expression of the value of goods. Consequently the category of price is directly linked to the law of value. Under socialism the law of value operates in a changed manner; it is subject to planning and serves as an instrument of planned development of the socialist economy. This means that price, as an economic category, has also undergone radical change in our country: from an instrument of market anarchy it has been converted by the socialist state into an economic lever for the planned development of the national economy, it has been put at the service of socialism.

Prices for the output of socialist enterprises are established in a planned manner directly by the socialist state, the chief concern of which is steady advance of the national economy and improvement in the working people's welfare. The possibility and necessity of planned fixing of prices are determined by the existence of a socialist economic system in the U.S.S.R. and by the fact that our entire national economy is conducted according to plan. The volume of production and the unit cost of output, which are stipulated by the plan, and also the division of the national income into a fund for consumption and a fund for accumulation determine to considerable degree the con-

ditions for the sale of goods and the volume and structure of demand, and serve as most important economic premises in planning prices. In the planning of production the influence of price on demand is taken into account in both the sphere of industrial consumption and the sphere of personal consumption. For example, the reduction of prices in March, 1950, had its effect in the increased consumption of many goods in wide demand, and this found reflection in the production plan.

The planned prices set by the Soviet government are radically different in principle from the prices which arise spontaneously and anarchically in the markets of capitalist countries. Price is used by the capitalists to intensify the exploitation of the working people. The aggressive imperialist policy of the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries is causing a monstrous rise in military expenditures, increased taxes, more acute inflation; production of civilian goods is being reduced and prices of necessities are being forced upward. The capitalist monopolies, setting high market prices, are intensifying the impoverishment of the working people. Soviet planned prices, on the other hand, promote rapid growth of the socialist economy and prosperity of the working people.

On the basis of socialist industry and collective farming, and relying on state and cooperative enterprises in the sphere of commodity turnover, the Soviet government has established

a system of fixed planned prices having the force of law. Soviet prices are stable and this facilitates strengthening of national economic planning, cost accounting and money circulation in the U.S.S.R. Even in the difficult conditions of war time, requiring the introduction of rationing, state prices in our country remained fundamentally unchanged.

Comrade Stalin has pointed out that the stability of the Soviet currency is assured above all by the existence in the hands of the state of a tremendous volume of goods, released for sale at stable prices. This assurance, which exists only in the U.S.S.R., is a better guarantee of the currency than any gold reserve.*

Planned prices in the U.S.S.R. cover the overwhelming part of the volume of goods sold in the country; the prices formed in the collective farm market under the influence of supply and demand are also affected by the regulating influence of the state. These prices are controlled by planning the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade and by reducing state retail prices. The state also exerts an influence on the collective farm market prices through the planning of production on the collective farms and through the system of agricultural purchases by the state. The planned, fixed prices set by the state in the interests of all of socialist society give our country enormous advantages in economic development in comparison with the capitalist countries. Planned prices and the reduction of prices promote expansion of the market for socialist industry and agriculture and the development of the socialist economy without crises.

Comrade Stalin has pointed out that "among us, in the U.S.S.R., growth of demand (purchasing power) of the masses is constantly outdistancing the growth in output, driving it forward, while among them, among the capitalists, the growth of demand (purchasing power) of the masses never catches up with the growth in production and constantly lags behind it, ever and again dooming production to crises."†

The Soviet price policy promotes constant growth in consumption by the masses. Volume of production and demand are balanced in the U.S.S.R. not by raising prices but by further increasing output of the goods for which there is increased demand, with unwavering application of a policy of reducing prices.

Planned price fixing in the U.S.S.R. is an important economic lever in the hands of the Soviet state for solving many economic problems. It facilitates technical progress in all branches of the national economy, the correct distribution of production forces, rapid progress in leading branches of industry and agriculture, the development of local industry, economy in the consumption of scarce materials and the use of substitutes, lowering of production costs, strengthening of the system of economies and cost accounting, improvement in the quality of output and a higher level of consumption by the working people, planned distribution of the national income and the growth of socialist accumulations.

The Soviet government fixes prices on the basis of the value of goods. The level of prices for this or that kind of goods is determined by taking into account the expenditures of social labor involved, including expenditures of material and manpower. In view of the qualitative distinctions of labor, the expenditures of social labor in the production of goods is calculated in a socialist society not in units of working time, but in money. Therefore the value of goods cannot be determined directly in working time, and pricing, in fact, concerns the basic elements of the value of goods as calculated in monetary form.

First of all, the unit cost of goods produced, which includes the value of the means of production consumed and expenditures for wages, is planned and calculated at each enterprise. The average planned unit cost of output in the given branch of production, which is established on the basis of applying average progressive norms, serves as the direct basis for fixing concrete prices in industry. Accumulation—the value of surplus products, expressed in the form of profits and the turnover tax—is another important element of price. The accumulation realized in the prices of individual goods may be more or less

than the surplus products created in the branches [of production] concerned, in view of the planned divergence of prices from cost as carried out by the Soviet state. The planning of prices on the basis of the costs of goods permits the establishment of such a correlation of the prices for various goods as ensures normal return for means of production consumed and wage expenditures, consistent application of the principles of cost accounting, reduction in the outlay on production and the profitable operation of all branches of the economy.

Although we establish prices on the basis of cost, this by no means signifies that the prices for each commodity are equal to the cost. The Soviet state, proceeding from the fundamental interests of the development of the socialist economy, carries out a planned divergence of prices from cost in those cases where it is necessary. Thus, if production of a ton of fuel oil requires less social expenditure than production of a ton of anthracite, the price of the oil product nevertheless must be higher than the price of the coal in order to stimulate economical use of the oil product. Or let us take another example. The delivery of flour to the cotton regions of the Tadzhik Republic requires greater expenditures than delivery of flour to the cities of grain producing regions, but the price of flour for cotton regions is fixed lower in order to stimulate the development of cotton growing. In all cases the divergence of price from cost is planned in the U.S.S.R. and is conditioned by general state interests. Besides, cost remains the basis of price: the sum of the prices of manufactured goods is equal to their combined cost, and, in the price structure of an individual commodity, as a rule, the basic elements of the cost of this commodity find expression.

Let us cite a typical table which explains the price structure. Let us assume that the uniform retail price for any article of light industry is fixed at 100 rubles under the price list approved by the government. The retail price minus the trade deduction will form the wholesale price by which the industry markets its output to the trade organizations. With a trade deduction of, let us say, 4%, the wholesale price of the industry will equal, in our example, 96 rubles. The retail and corresponding wholesale prices of the industry are determined by taking into account a number of economic conditions—first of all, the unit cost of production. Let us assume that the full unit cost—the average cost for the branch of the industry—is fixed by the annual plan at 80 rubles. If the necessary planned profit, on the average for the branch, is established at 5% of the unit cost for a given commodity, then the profit will come to four rubles and the wholesale price of the enterprise will be 84 rubles. In such a case, only those enterprises at which the unit cost of the commodity is equal to the average planned cost for the branch as a whole will receive the four rubles of profit. Those enterprises at which the planned or actual unit cost deviates from the above-mentioned average will receive a correspondingly greater or smaller profit. The difference between the wholesale price of the industry and the wholesale price of the enterprise (96 rubles - 84 rubles = 12 rubles) will form that part of the accumulation within the industry which is to be transferred directly to the state budget in the form of turnover tax.

Thus, the price structure of the commodity in the given example is formed in the following manner (in rubles):

Unit cost	80
Profit	4
Turnover tax	12
Trade deduction from retail price (or addition to wholesale price)	4
Retail price	100

The first two elements will form the wholesale price of the enterprise (the wholesale price without the turnover tax); the addition of the third element gives the wholesale price of the industry, and the addition of the fourth element will form the retail price by which consumers' goods are sold. For producers' goods, which are not sold at retail and, in the majority of cases, are not subject to turnover tax, the price structure is determined by the first two points of the table. An increase in price in favor of the marketing organizations of industry can be especially distinguished in the price composition; this has considerable significance in those branches in which the supplier

* Cf. "Problems of Leninism," 11th [Russian] edition, p. 391.

† J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XII, pp. 322-323.

bears the cost of transportation of the commodity to regions of consumption (shipping prepaid by producer).

Price and the entire system of price establishment in the U.S.S.R. is a most important economic lever for planning the development of the socialist national economy: "All the basic economic and, consequently, also political problems of the Soviet state meet in the problem of prices."*

The Soviet state establishes wholesale prices for the output of industry, procurement prices for agricultural products and retail prices for goods sold through the retail network of state and cooperative trade. Rates for transportation, the services of enterprises, communications, electric power, etc., are also fixed by the state.

Side by side with the wholesale prices for industry, which determine the interrelations of supplier enterprises with buyer enterprises, wholesale prices without the turnover tax are planned for many branches. The income of the supplier enterprises, earmarked for the payment of production expenditures (unit cost) and for the formation of profits, is formed on the basis of these prices. The unit cost of output is calculated at an average for the branch or area of production (in the coal industry—by basins; in the fishing industry by trusts), and not for each enterprise taken separately.

Wholesale and retail prices are introduced, as a rule, at a uniform scale for a given commodity sold in a given locality, and, for certain goods, at a uniform scale for the entire country. Procurement prices are differentiated according to regions and the types of state purchases.

The Soviet government approves the established list of retail prices for all the most important consumers' goods and determines the scale of trade deductions necessary for the payment of handling costs and the formation of profits for the trading organizations. Since the retail price and the trade deductions are fixed, the wholesale price of industry (the retail price minus the trade deduction) is also determined. For certain goods of local industry and producers' cooperatives retail prices are fixed by adding the established trade charges to wholesale prices.

In some branches of industry (principally light and food industries) wholesale and retail prices are set for enterprises, i.e., a system of dual price lists is used. The difference between the prices on the two lists (the retail price, less handling costs and minus the wholesale price of the enterprise) represents the amount of turnover tax on the given item of goods—the budgetary difference. The system of two price lists ensures profitability of output for the whole range of goods produced and at the same time serves as the basis for calculating the turnover tax, for financial control over the payments made by economic agencies into the state budget.

In branches of industry which do not have to pay turnover tax (coal, metallurgy, basic chemicals, etc.) the wholesale industrial price corresponds to the wholesale price of the enterprise, and here only one price list is used. A single price list for wholesale prices is also in use in local industry and cooperative industry. The rate of turnover tax is calculated in percentages of the price, which simplifies the system of taxation and makes financial control easier.

Seasonal prices are fixed for certain articles (e.g., milk, fruit and eggs), in which there is considerable variation in seasonal conditions of output, demand and supply.

Uniform prices for given standard types of goods, independent of their place of production and consumption, and independent of the consumer, are fixed mainly for manufactured consumers' goods, the costs of transporting which to the place of consumption form an insignificant part of the price. This applies to cloth, knitted goods, footwear, ready-made clothing, tobacco products and certain other goods. A large part of these goods are disposed of by the industries through the centralized sales organizations. Unified all-Soviet prices are also established for certain important industrial goods (for example, such prices effective in 1951, were introduced for rolled ferrous metals).

Differentiated prices for similar goods according to the area in which they are produced are usual in those branches of in-

dustry where costs of production differ fundamentally by regions and where expenditures on delivery of the goods to the consumer enterprises forms a significant part of the price. Such a situation exists, for example, in the coal industry. When prices are fixed for coal, account is taken of the fact that coal from different coal fields is often sent to the same consuming region (for example, Moscow coal and Donets Basin coal are both used in Moscow, and Urals coal and Kuznetsk Basin coal are both used in the Urals) and also of the circumstance that not only the cost of coal from different coal fields is important for the consumer, but also shipping costs.

In such branches of industry as the production of electric power differentiation of prices (rates) for the different electric combines is of a more limited nature, since electric power is mainly used in the region where it is produced.

Differentiated prices in different selling areas are used mainly for foodstuffs and oil products and are established by unified price zones, the charges levied depending on the cost of transporting the goods from the region where produced to their place of consumption, and also on certain general economic factors. For instance, these differentiated prices are reduced in the case of oil products, because of their great importance to industry and agriculture.

A price zone embraces several republics and provinces, but the grouping of provinces, the size of the zone and the degree of differentiation are by no means identical for all types of goods. There are two price zones, for example, for oil products, and three for grain products. The number of price zones and their geographical distribution depend to a large extent on the concentration of production in the different parts of the country, on the whereabouts of markets, and on the relative local abundance of the particular commodity or foodstuff. All these factors and also that of transport conditions form the economic premises on which the price zones are established. Broader tasks of economic policy in some instances introduce basic amendments to the price zone system, an example of which is the price of grain products in the Central Asian republics.

Costs of transporting goods from their place of production to the various places of consumption within each price zone, in turn, vary greatly, but the consumer does not feel these differences, which are paid for by the marketing organizations of industry and trade and by the turnover tax.

The establishment of prices according to the various selling areas is extended to the goods of those branches of industry which have a ramified system of marketing organizations from which numerous industrial and trading organizations make purchases.

A price can be in force over a wide area as a firm, unified, planned price only because the Soviet state ensures sales of an enormous volume of goods at such a price. This system of prices is based organizationally on the payment of transport costs by the supplying organization, that is, on the principle of prepaid shipment. If prices were fixed according to place of production they would in the long run differ for the consumers in different areas, since transport costs would influence them.

In addition to differentiated prices according to the regions where goods are produced and consumed, different prices are in certain instances established for different categories of consumers. As a rule a particular item is sold in a particular place at a uniform price, exceptions being caused by the economic peculiarities of production and consumption of a particular type of goods. At the present time differentiated prices for consumers are in use only for certain types of goods; this applies particularly to salt, for which the fish and chemical industries are allowed especially favorable prices. Favorable prices are introduced when it is essential to reduce production hitches in consumer industries, bearing in mind the prices of finished products in these branches of industry. Favorable prices are introduced in order to stimulate the development of industrial crops in agriculture; collective farms and collective farm workers are allowed to buy certain types of goods at reduced prices when they deliver certain types of raw material to the state (for example, when they deliver sugar beet they are allowed to buy a certain amount of sugar at reduced prices).

Differentiated prices (rates) for consumers in certain branches of industry (such as electric power and transport) are based on important economic foundations. In these branches of industry production is indivisible from the functioning of the

* From resolution of the February, 1927, plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee.

basic means of production and the goods or services are received by the consumer without the intermediary of a trade network, simultaneously with the process of production and directly linked with the area in which they are produced. From this arises the economic possibility and the need to impose differentiated prices (rates) for consumers, taking into account the importance of these consumers to the national economy.

Procurement prices are differentiated according to the kind of delivery (compulsory deliveries, contracts, state purchases and purchases by cooperative organizations). Compulsory deliveries of agricultural products to the state are made according to fixed quotas and prices, differentiated in different areas according to the local natural conditions. Compulsory deliveries and state purchases ensure that the state procurement agencies receive the bulk of agricultural products at fixed prices, which is of great importance to the national economy. Cooperative organizations buy agricultural products within price ranges set by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. Delivery prices are fixed so as to stimulate the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans by all branches of agriculture, stimulate the swift development of stock raising and the cultivation of industrial crops, raise the quality of production and encourage increase in deliveries. The fixed delivery prices also ensure the Soviet state's disposal of a fixed share in the accumulation of state farms, M.T.S. and collective farms for financing new investments in agriculture and other general state needs.

The system followed in fixing prices for the output of socialist enterprises varies; there are three different categories of prices. Wholesale and retail prices for the great majority of the most important sorts of industrial and consumers' goods are fixed by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on a strictly centralized basis. Extensive price lists are established for the whole range of goods. Compulsory delivery prices are also laid down on a centralized basis.

The second category of prices are those fixed by industrial ministries for goods produced by enterprises belonging to them and not included in the lists of goods of the first category. The ministries follow the general state price policy and take into account costs of production and also the price level for kindred kinds of goods. Prices for new types of output are first established on a temporary basis and then referred to the government for confirmation.

The third group of prices consists of those fixed in republics and provinces for the output of local and cooperative industry, not included in the two other categories. These prices take into consideration the expenses incurred by the enterprises producing the particular type of goods, and sale conditions, but the level of uniform standard prices is the deciding factor in establishing the third group of prices.

Thus, despite the many forms and methods of price formation an internally coordinated system of state planned prices, governed by the principles of the socialist state's economic policy, has been set up and is successfully operating in the U.S.S.R., on a uniform economic basis and uniform in purpose. ...

The production cost of one and the same commodity differs at various enterprises and depends on the equipment, degree of mechanization, organization of production, and the level of labor productivity, which latter element is conditioned by all of the others; the production cost also depends on natural geographic conditions, on the quality of raw materials and their economical use, and on many other factors as well. At the same time, the price of the commodity must be identical within each consumption region, since the value is determined not by the factual expenditure of labor at the individual enterprise but by the [total] volume of social labor required. The unified price for each commodity in the given consumption area is a necessary condition for consistent application of the principles of cost accounting and distribution according to labor.

The profitability of the individual enterprise under the fixed prices varies in accord with the cost of production at the enterprise. Lagging enterprises, at which production cost rises above the sales price, become unprofitable. To avoid unprofitable operation and to obtain accumulations, to raise profitability and consequently to strengthen its financial position, the enterprise must make maximum use of all its pro-

duction resources to lower production cost of its output. In some branches the production cost at enterprises turning out identical commodities differs sharply for reasons which do not depend on the work of the enterprises. In such cases differentiated prices are employed in calculation, which helps to strengthen the financial position of enterprises that have a higher planned production cost. The calculated price applies only to the seller and serves only as a method of keeping accounts within the given branch; the single price is maintained for the purchaser. However, this method of calculation has a negative aspect also; when it is employed, the enterprise with high cost of production receives profits just as does the enterprise which has managed to lower production costs, and this reduces the stimulus to fight for higher accumulations. This situation existed until 1949 in railroad transport. Differentiated prices for the enterprise's calculations are therefore applicable only in a limited number of cases—primarily in those branches in which a great differential in production costs at various enterprises is due to natural conditions that do not depend on the organization of production.

Of major importance in strengthening cost accounting are the conditions of price fixing in relation to the whole assortment of output. The direct basis for fixing prices here, too, is the production cost of various commodities for the entire branch [as a whole] or for the given production region [as a whole]. This does not mean, however, that the price of all articles is directly proportionate to production cost. Taking account of conditions of production and demand, the nature of the consumers and varied tasks of economic policy, the Soviet government sets prices for individual articles at various levels in relation to production cost. For instance, in shoe manufacturing the price of rubber-soled shoes is set proportionately lower in order to encourage use of leather substitutes. In accordance with the varying relationship between price and production cost of various articles, the level of accumulation and, in particular, the turnover tax, are differentiated within the assortment of output.

During the great patriotic war and in the immediate postwar years production cost in many branches of industry increased and the prices that had been set in 1939 and 1940 proved lower than production cost, particularly in some branches of heavy industry. There arose considerable planned losses, and subsidies were required at the expense of the state budget. Successful development of industry and of the entire national economy during the postwar Stalin five-year plan and the extensive movement for increasing profitability of enterprises promoted lowering of production costs and reduction of subsidies. Since 1949, by decision of the Soviet government, wholesale prices have been reviewed and state subsidies to industry and transport are being eliminated. The review of wholesale prices, bringing them into line with production costs, exerted substantial influence on strengthening cost accounting and the finances of industry, stimulating the struggle for further reduction of production cost and growth of socialist accumulations. ...

Price fixing is closely connected with obtaining socialist accumulations; in great measure it determines the volume and structure of monetary accumulations, in which are realized the surplus product created in the process of production. Creation of surplus product is necessary in socialist society for expansion of production and satisfaction of other social needs (education, health services, social security, defense, etc.).

In connection with the planned deviation of prices of some articles from their value, only part of the created surplus product is realized in some branches; in other branches are concentrated not only accumulations of the given branch but also of related branches. The possibility of planned combination of accumulations in accord with over-all state interests is a principal feature and important advantage of the U.S.S.R. economy and marks the changed operation of the law of value.

In those branches where the level of realized accumulations is relatively low (many branches of heavy industry, the ready-made clothing industry, etc.) ordinarily only one form of realization of accumulations is employed—profits. But in branches in which realization of surplus product is concentrated in large amounts, as a rule the two forms of accumulation—profits and turnover tax—are employed. Moreover, the turnover tax rate

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World Politics

PARIS CONFERENCE

CONCERNING THE PARIS CONFERENCE. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda and Izvestia, June 6, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) Paris—The entire French press comments on the Soviet government's reply to the May 31 notes of the Western powers, which had stated that agreement on a mutually acceptable agenda had not been reached at the preliminary conference and had proposed convening a conference of the Ministers of the four powers on the basis of one of the three versions of the agenda proposed by the three powers' delegations May 2. As is known, not one of these versions includes the question of U.S. military bases and the Atlantic Pact, although the conclusion of this pact was the chief cause of the deterioration of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the three Western powers. ...

By its reply the Soviet government has shown up those who have been trying to mislead public opinion as to the Western powers' real intentions. Reflecting the embarrassment and confusion which the Soviet government's reply created among the ruling circles of the three Western powers, the newspaper Figaro states: "The Westerners wanted to get out of the impasse and make the Russians responsible. Moscow takes them back to the Palais Rose," in other words, proposes to continue the work of the Deputy Foreign Ministers' conference for agreement on an agenda of a session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and to include on the agenda the question of the Atlantic Pact and U.S. military bases as points not agreed on. Figaro adds with distress that if the Western delegations refuse to go on with the Deputies' conference "it will be they who will be responsible for the breakdown." ...

It is impossible to speak of a desire for a peaceful settlement while at the same time refusing to discuss the question of the Atlantic Pact and U.S. military bases. This is even inadvertently admitted by certain bourgeois French newspapers. Combat states that Russia "can agree neither to the rearmament of Germany nor to setting up American bases on its doorstep. This is a geographical law which no one has the right to forget." The newspaper does not conceal the fact that the policy based on the Atlantic Pact is giving rise to anxiety among those who want peace. Touching on the trip to France by the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Bradley, a trip connected with the rearmament of France under the Atlantic Pact, Combat states: "Robert Schuman knows that Gen. Bradley's unexpected trip to France has aroused a certain anxiety, not only in so-called official circles, but even in the most remote electoral districts."

Fear of public opinion and the mighty movement of the peoples for peace compels the governments of the Western powers to maneuver and mask their disinclination to convene the Council of Ministers by putting forward conditions which make it pointless and senseless. The Soviet government's reply exposes with new force these tactics of the three Western powers and shows their real aims, which have nothing in common with any true desire to eliminate the tension existing in Europe. It is this which explains the confusion and embarrassment that mark the reactionary newspapers' response to the Soviet note. ...

FAR EAST

China

AMERICAN CRIMINALS BEFORE COURT OF CHINESE PEOPLE. (Izvestia, June 6, p. 4. 350 words. Summary:) Peking (Tass)—Kwang Min Jih Pao June 5 published a Hsinhua report from Wuchang stating that a public trial was held in Wuchang of two American missionaries, Bishop of the Wuchang Catholic Diocese Ko Hsi-chi and his assistant Hsui Lai-teh. (These are their names in China—Ed.) Under the "management" of these missionaries, who "ran" a children's home in Huaianhsien, more than 16,000 Chinese children perished in the home. More than 80,000 Wuchang inhabitants attended the public trial.

One of the nurses at the children's home said that in two years more than 200 Chinese children died before her eyes through the fault of Hsui Lai-teh and the American nurses. Three representatives of the Joint Catholic Hospital described how Hsui Lai-teh stole goods and money contributed by the Chinese for maintenance of the children's home. He sold a large amount of wheat and flour, many blankets, sheets, medicaments and various pieces of equipment which the Chinese had given the hospital.

The 80,000 people at the public trial cursed the American murderers and demanded that the criminals be given a heavy sentence. The presiding judge declared that all the demands of the people would be brought to the notice of the government, which, in accordance with the law, would severely punish the American criminals.

AMERICAN SPIES IN CASSOCKS. (By Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin. Pravda, June 8, p. 3. Complete text:) Peking—American imperialists, sending various missionaries to China, have long used them as intelligence agents. The spies in cassocks collected information needed by the Wall Street magnates. Brazen deception of the populace, refined mendacity, hypocrisy and slander have been characteristic of the American missionaries' work in China for many decades.

The director of the American Order of Maryknoll Missionary Organization, Bishop Ford, who had lived in the town of Meihsien, South China, since 1918, was a major American intelligence agent from the very beginning of his work in China, as was irrefutably shown by the materials of the investigation carried out by the public security agencies of Kwangtung Province. This is borne out by the correspondence between the inveterate spies Bishop Ford and the American consul in Swatow.

Arrant enemies of the Chinese people, the American missionaries particularly intensified their activity after the capitulation of Japan. On American intelligence service orders, they activated their subversive activities against the country's democratic forces. The missionaries did not hesitate to use any methods—murder, diversions, slander.

The "Holy Fathers" directed their main blow against the Chinese Communist Party. Thus, for example, in 1949 Bishop Ford drew up his "Plan for the Elimination of Communist Unrest in Kwangtung Province." He wrote in one of his letters: "Working out the project for the elimination of Communist unrest in my area has given me an opportunity to express my views on the present situation and, on completing this work, I have a feeling of great joy."

The bishop's joy was premature. Nothing could save the American imperialists' lackey Sung Tsi-wen, who was given orders for carrying out this plan.

The Catholic church in Tsitsihar was another center of American espionage. Here was a radio station by which information was sent to the U.S.A. regarding the situation in liberated areas: the missionaries tried to undermine the land reform and disseminated rumors about the inevitable defeat of the People's Liberation Army and the imminent arrival of the Kuomintangites. When the people's authorities unmasked the criminals and, having arrested them, conducted a search of the church, they found, in addition to several radio installations, a great quantity of arms. The pastors had been getting ready to come out openly against the people's regime.

In one Chinese town the Methodist pastor, Cheng Wen-yen, on the instructions of American intelligence, disseminated slanderous fictions about the Communists. After the victory of the people's revolution he installed a radio transmitter in his house, collected and passed on information concerning units of the People's Liberation Army and tried to set up an extensive espionage and diversionary network.

Public security agencies of Shichiachwang discovered an American espionage organization, headed by the Catholic priest Wu Wei-jeh. This spy sent the Kuomintangites a detailed plan of a certain objective. This plan was used in air raids on the objective.

In Hiunghsien, Hopeh Province, an espionage organization was headed by Assistant Dean of the Catholic Church Charvet—a French subject and American spy. After the capitulation of Japan he carried on active intelligence work against the People's Liberation Army, passing on the information he col-

lected to an agent of the American forces' information service stationed in Tientsin. The spies in cassocks assiduously fulfilled all the tasks set by the American intelligence. They informed it of the military and political situation in the liberated area, movements of units of the People's Liberation Army, enlisting of new recruits, the process of training troops, the whereabouts of establishments in the rear areas, etc. Time and again they received the thanks of the intelligence agencies and generous rewards for zealous service.

After the liberation of Peking and Tientsin Charvet himself slipped away to Europe, but his successors, the Catholic priests A. Bonningue, M. Pollet and L. Vatin—Frenchmen—continued the "work" for the Americans. They made Tientsin the center of their subversive activity. A secret radio station was set up there on the premises of Tientsin Commercial and Industrial College. With its help the spies sent the American intelligence service information concerning the Tientsin airfields and other information of a military nature. The spies tried to use student churchgoers for their own purposes, compelling them to infiltrate the institutions, plants and factories of the city. Bonningue, head of the Tientsin branch of the "Order of Jesus," and his accomplices carried on reactionary propaganda by spreading slander about the Soviet Union and the Central People's Government of China and by disseminating rumors regarding the inevitability of a third world war. They appealed to people not to fulfill the decrees and laws of the Central People's Government. The students and teachers exposed the sanctimonious spies and they were brought before the people's court.

With the help of the masses of the people, who gave the public security agencies the most active assistance, it has been possible to root out many of the espionage nests of the American intelligence. The exposure of the American spies in cassocks attests to the increasing vigilance of the Chinese people.

India

INDIAN PUBLIC HAILS UNSELFISH HELP FROM SOVIET UNION. (Pravda, June 10, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Bombay (Tass)—The other day a meeting between Bombay people and the captains and crews of the Soviet vessels "Krasnodar" and "Mendeleyev," which delivered wheat to India, was held in the city. The hall was crowded long before the meeting began. The appearance of the Soviet seamen in the hall met with an ovation.

The representatives of the Bombay public who spoke at the meeting greeted the Soviet seamen warmly and expressed gratitude to the Soviet people and their government for the swift granting of aid to the Indian people.

In his speech Sikhand, the representative of the central government of India, thanked the captains of the Soviet vessels for delivering the wheat and noted that the ships arrived a week ahead of schedule.

To the accompaniment of stormy applause from the participants in the meeting, the speakers expressed hope for the further development and strengthening of trade and cultural relations between the U.S.S.R. and India.

On the initiative of the Bombay Progressive Association of Folk Theaters, a concert of Indian national songs and dances was organized on board the "Krasnodar" next day for the crews of both Soviet vessels. At the end of the concert the guests present on the ship sang the Soviet "Song of the Homeland" in Hindustani. As they left the ship many people took away as a souvenir a handful of the grain brought by the Soviet seamen to India.

The Indian press paid considerable attention to the arrival of the Soviet ships. The Free Press Journal published a report entitled "The Soviet People Are Always Ready to Grant Aid to Those Who Need It."

Japan

AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES PROTECT JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS. (Pravda, June 5, p. 4. Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Shanghai (Tass)—Tokyo radio reports that the Japanese government has obtained the consent of the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers in Japan to complete rehabilitation of 170,000 of the 190,000 persons restricted in

political activity since the war because of their guilt in preparing and waging an aggressive war. In this connection a meeting was held June 1 of the consultative commission for reviewing orders issued under the directives of the occupation authorities, during which the members of the commission supported Prime Minister Yoshida's proposal for immediately carrying out the complete rehabilitation of the persons indicated.

Korea

AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TRY TO CONCEAL JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN KOREAN WAR. (Pravda, June 4, p. 4; Izvestia, June 5, p. 4. Complete text:) Shanghai (Tass)—According to reports from Tokyo, urns with the ashes of 4500 Japanese killed on the Korean front in autumn, 1950, recently arrived in Yokohama.

American occupation authorities, trying to conceal the fact of Japanese participation in the Korean war, prohibited relatives of the dead from holding funerals or telling anyone about it.

The Japanese police are keeping a careful watch over observance of the American occupation authorities' order.

AMERICAN INFANTICIDES. (Pravda, June 4, p. 4. Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—According to Korean press reports, American airplanes are dropping various objects filled with explosives—a kind of miniature mine—in the rear of the Korean People's Army. They are mainly children's toys, fountain pens, etc., which are dropped in the intention that they will be picked up by children.

Li En Se, a witness of this new crime by the American aggressors, said: "Once when I was in Sunan district, South Pyongyang Province, American airplanes dropped many small objects in this area. When they fell they turned out to be fountain pens and children's toys. Some children were playing not far from me. One of the boys picked up a fountain pen and started to unscrew it. There was an explosion and the boy was killed on the spot. Many children who picked up the American 'toys' suffered the same fate."

Sappers of the People's Army have disclosed that these "fountain pens" and "toys" are filled with explosives and explode at touch. These explosive "children's toys" have been dropped by American planes in Pyongyang, in regions of the Moranbong mountains and the towns of Huichon, Sinuiju, Yongpen and Wonsan. Thousands of Korean children have been killed or crippled by the American murderers.

AMERICANS USE YUGOSLAV CETNIKS AND USTASI IN KOREA. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 5, p. 4. Complete text:) Rome (Tass)—Avanti reports from Belgrade that relatives of Yugoslav Cetniks and Ustasi, interned by the Americans in concentration camps in Western Germany and Austria, have for some time been receiving notifications of the death of their relatives in Korea, where they allegedly went as "volunteers." Such cases have become especially frequent in recent weeks.

The newspaper points out that actually American authorities in Western Germany and Austria have long been recruiting these "displaced persons" for the war in Korea, promising them that they will be released when the war ends, returned to their homeland and granted pardon for crimes committed by them earlier. This promise is also backed by Tito's government.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania

SESSION OF ALBANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. (Izvestia, June 8, p. 3. 250 words. Summary:) Tirana (Tass)—A regular session of the Albanian People's Republic National Assembly opened in Tirana June 6. In a report on the draft of the 1951 state budget, Finance Minister Abdul Kellezi noted that revenue was 8% over expenditures in 1950. In the 1951 budget the revenue will amount to 9,500,000,000 leks. Revenue from the state socialized sector will amount to 40% of all

budget revenues in 1951 (31% in 1950).

The 1951 economic plan envisages a 33% increase in the volume of construction work over 1950 and a 49.6% increase in industrial output. Appropriations for the further development of the national economy will amount to 40% of all budget expenditures (34.8% in 1950). Expenditures on social and cultural measures will amount to 16.7% of the budget, while 11% of the budget is allotted for the army (16% in 1950).

Finland

THE SLANDERER JAHVETTI.—Warmonger Unmasked. (By M. Vilnov. Trud, June 6, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) If one places a portrait of Mr. Kilpelainen and Mr. Jahvetti side by side, the extraordinary resemblance between them is immediately obvious: "Surely this is the same man!" And so it is. Mr. Kilpelainen, a Deputy to the Finnish Diet, is also a contributor to the paper Suomen Sosialidemokraatti under the pseudonym Jahvetti. He is the chief writer of feuilletons for this paper. Kilpelainen and Jahvetti are doubles.

Diet Deputy Kilpelainen hates the Soviet Union but tries not to express his feelings out loud, at least not before a wide audience. In general Mr. Kilpelainen prefers to act secretly, without unnecessary noise. For example, he works energetically as a member of the directorate of the neo-fascist "Finnish Federation of Reserve Officers," yet tries with all his might (in vain, by the way) not to draw public attention to his work in this organization.

Yet the feuilleton writer Jahvetti does not hide his feelings. He flies into a passion. What Kilpelainen thinks, Jahvetti says, or rather writes. ...

Jahvetti is unusually prolific with his pen. His feuilletons appear almost every day in Sosialidemokraatti. This is not surprising, for there are endless springs of hatred for peace and democracy in Jahvetti's heart. As for searching for themes to write about, slanderers do not look for them but invent them. Jahvetti is now babbling nonsense about the mythical disappearance of the Finns in the Soviet Union, now accusing the magazine Bolshevik of breaking the Soviet-Finnish Treaty, of all things (!), and now suddenly talking malicious nonsense about Soviet-Finnish trading firms.

His masters take care that Jahvetti shall never come to a standstill in his "work." The democratic Finnish press recently proved, with irrefutable photographic documents, that Jahvetti receives material for his anti-Soviet articles from the press attache of the British Legation in Finland. But the content of his "feuilletons" proves more clearly than any photographic documents for whom Jahvetti is working. ...

Jahvetti clearly and candidly entitled one of his feuilletons "Another War Is Needed." Comment, as they say, is superfluous.

Such is Jahvetti—agent of the secret police in the past, agent of Anglo-American warmongers today.

Poland

FAILURE OF AMERICAN IMPERIALIST INTRIGUE IN POLAND. (By Edward Ochab, Secretary of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. Pravda, June 6, p. 3. 1500 words. Summary:) At the last plenary session of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Boleslaw Bierut exposed the hostile policy of American imperialism toward Poland.

As far back as World War I and the period of the formation of the Polish government, Woodrow Wilson, one of the pillars of American imperialism, pursued a policy of strengthening the aggressive forces in Europe at the expense of the vital interests of the Polish people, a policy of selling out Poland wholesale and retail. The Polish big bourgeoisie as a whole supported this policy.

From the first years of the formation of the Polish state the American warmongers directed the Polish bourgeois-landowner government along the path of a disastrous anti-Soviet adventure. At the same time they tried with all their might to weaken Poland in the West in order to please imperialist and later fascist Germany. Despite the will of the broad masses of the Polish people Poland was bound by a settlement of her western

boundaries which left 1,500,000 Polish people under the rule of German imperialists.

The policy pursued by U.S. imperialists in the period between the wars was one of the basic reasons for the terrible disaster which befell the Polish people in September, 1939, as a result of the barbarous attack of Hitler Germany.

The Wall Street masters financed and supported German industrial concerns and cartels, openly armed the sworn enemy of the Polish people—German imperialism—and reared and nurtured the Hitler aggressors.

Striving to direct German expansion eastward, the American imperialists valued prewar Poland as a military springboard and assigned to bourgeois Poland the role of Germany's junior partner for the attack on the Soviet Union.

However, the policy of the U.S.A. toward Poland in the period between the wars was only a prelude to that unbridled, criminal policy of diversion and sabotage, a policy permeated with savage hatred for the Polish people, which the American imperialists have followed toward democratic Poland.

On the initiative of Churchill and Byrnes, American reaction launched a furious campaign for revision of the western boundaries of Poland established by the Yalta and Potsdam conferences in accord with historic justice and the interests of the people of Europe. This campaign could not and did not impede the development of new good neighbor relations between democratic Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Furthermore, this anti-Polish campaign helped tear the mask completely from the imperialist hypocrites, showing the broad masses the aggressive character of American foreign policy.

The successful building of the foundations of socialism in democratic Poland infuriates the American imperialists. The gentlemen from Wall Street hate our country more than ever. They are trying to cut the trade ties of the U.S.A. and the countries dependent upon it with Poland.

Continuing the policy of discrimination against Poland, the U.S. government recently committed a new hostile act against the Polish people. Grossly violating all international norms and agreements, the American authorities quite groundlessly took the right to use a New York wharf from the Polish ship Batory and its crew and passengers.

The organs of Polish state security are exposing and routing the agents of American imperialism. In the course of the past year many American spies have been exposed. The Polish people are vigilantly following the intrigues of American imperialism and responding to them by rallying still more closely around the Polish United Workers' Party and the government.

NEW MANIFESTATION OF SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP.

(By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, June 7, p. 3. 850 words. Condensed text:) The instruments of ratification of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic for the exchange of plots of land on the frontier were exchanged June 5 in Warsaw. The Poles took the initiative in concluding this treaty. The Soviet government willingly took up the offer.

The Polish-Soviet treaty was concluded on the basis of complete equality and the mutual advantage of both parties. The plots of land on the frontier have been exchanged because of their economic links with contiguous territories of the U.S.S.R. and Poland. The size of the plots exchanged is identical; they measure 480 square kilometers. The plot being transferred to Poland is situated in Drohobych Province of the Ukraine Republic, in the foothills of the Carpathians. The plot being transferred to the Soviet Union is in Lublin Province of the Polish Republic.

The population, with all their movable property, will be exchanged by both sides. The immovable property will remain on both plots.

President of the Council of Ministers of Poland A. Zawadzki, in presenting to the Sejm the government's draft law on ratification of the Polish-Soviet treaty on the exchange of plots of frontier land, set forth the principles on which the Polish government had acted in applying to the Soviet government with the proposal for a transfer. The frontier plot of land being given to the Polish Republic is of economic importance to Poland. There are oil deposits on the land, which are the basis for the work of oil industry enterprises. The land is rich in natural

gases. Poland is also interested in the transfer because it will facilitate the exploitation of Polish forests situated in this region.

The plot being given to the U.S.S.R. is situated in Lublin Province and in the west borders on the West Bug. There are useful minerals on the territory of this plot of land, in particular coal, the mining of which will facilitate the fuel supply to railroads and industries of neighboring regions of the Ukraine Republic. Besides this, as a result of the transfer the Soviet Union will receive a considerable part of the railroad linking Vladimir-Volynsky with Rava-Russkaya and Vladimir-Volynsky with Lvov. Up to the present railroad communication between these places has been difficult, because the railroad ran about 65 kilometers on Polish territory. The improvement and facilitation of transport communications between these neighboring regions of the Soviet Ukraine is a useful result of the transfer which has been made.

Thus the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic for the exchange of plots of land on the frontier is a document reflecting the mutual interests and advantages of the participants. At the same time the treaty is new evidence of the sincere friendship which binds the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and democratic Poland.

The news of this treaty was met with real satisfaction by the public of both countries. The Polish paper *Wola ludu*, welcoming this new friendly act by the Soviet government and supporting the initiative of the Polish government on the exchange of plots of land on the frontier, states correctly that this treaty "is another manifestation of brotherhood and friendship between Poland and the U.S.S.R." ...

MASTERING OF ODER WATERWAY. (Pravda, June 10, p. 1. 200 words. Summary:) Warsaw—The Polish people have rapidly re-established and considerably reconstructed the Oder water system. The entire length of the river has been cleared of blown-up bridges and sunken vessels, and the chief ports have been restored in Gliwice, Wroclaw, Kozle, Kostrzyn and Stettin. Two large reservoirs, which enable maintenance of navigation in the dry summer period, have been opened. A third major reservoir and further construction of river barges and vessels with large cargo capacity are planned.

NEAR EAST

Iran

IRANIAN PRESS ON ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN IRAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. (Pravda, June 5, p. 4, 500 words; Izvestia, p. 3, 400 words. Complete text from Pravda:) Teheran (Tass)—Commenting on President Truman's personal letter to Prime Minister of Iran Mossadegh, the newspaper *Tolu* notes that in parliamentary and political circles this letter is considered a new sample of American interference in Iran's domestic affairs.

Besouye Ayandeh states that Truman, in his letter to Mossadegh, "threw aside the mask from the loathsome visage of American imperialism and officially corroborated his co-operation with the British plunderers." The newspaper goes on: "Truman's letter is the best example of the American imperialists' brazenness. In this letter Truman also resorted to lies and blackmail. In his speech in the Senate Mossadegh pointed out the mendacity of Truman's assertions" (that allegedly the Iranian government agreed that the delegates of the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. may also represent the British government).

Going on to point out that Truman's letter is a new act of interference in Iran's domestic affairs, Besouye Ayandeh stresses the fact that this interference "completely contradicts the principles of Iran's national sovereignty and the U.N. charter." The newspaper states: "The Iranian nation is a mature nation. It does not need instruction and guardianship from Truman and his colleagues. The Iranian nation has finally decided to eliminate the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and to expel British agents and spies from Iran. This decision must be carried out, and if Dr. Mossadegh evades the fulfillment of his duty he will run up against a severe and sharp struggle by the Iranian people."

Besouye Ayandeh declares Truman will not succeed in intimidating the Iranian people: Truman can be sure that just as the Iranian people were not frightened by Morrison's "parachutists and landing forces," so they are not frightened by Truman's bluff.

The newspaper continues: "The Iranian people are not frightened either by intimations of an 'outburst' or by the wrath of the 'free world' (as is well known, countries whose governments are tied to Wall Street are called this in the language of politicians of Western states.—Ed.). We know full well that the 'free world' entertains wrath toward all nations bent on extirpating imperialism and fighting for their independence and sovereignty. It places all kinds of obstacles in their way. But we are confident—and we see this from our own experience—that the wrath of the 'free world' is never capable of suppressing a nation's struggle for peace, freedom and national independence."

The newspaper *Keyhan* notes the contradictory nature of the statements made by British Ambassador Shepherd on June 2 to American and on June 1 to British correspondents in Teheran. Shepherd told American correspondents that he "is glad of the mediation by American Ambassador Grady in the oil question, since this helps to settle the problem." But Shepherd told British correspondents that the so-called American mediation is "useless" and only gave him a "headache." *Keyhan* states that political observers in Teheran note this "surprising contradiction."

STRANGE ACTION OF ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 8, p. 3. Complete text:) London (Tass)—As is evident from a Reuters report from Teheran, a representative of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. declared yesterday in Teheran that the company refuses to supply aviation fuel to Soviet planes fighting the locusts in Iran. The above-mentioned representative referred to the lack of "adequate supplies of gasoline."

The agency pointed out that there are seven Soviet planes in Iran. They arrived about two weeks ago at the request of the Iranian government, which asked for help in fighting the plague of locusts.

ON QUESTION OF NATIONALIZATION OF IRANIAN OIL INDUSTRY. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 9, p. 4. 800 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—The organizational measures being taken by the Iranian government for putting into effect the law on nationalization of the oil industry consist, first, in appointing a temporary oil administration (until ratification of the statute on the Iranian National Oil Co.), composed of three persons: Senator Dr. Hessabi, Dr. Ali Abadi and Engineer [Deputy] Bayat; and, secondly, in dispatching three members of the mixed commission for promulgating the law on nationalization of the oil industry (Senator Matin Daftary and Majlis Deputies Makki and Ardelan) to Khuzistan to "observe the administrative measures taken by the temporary oil administration," which, one would think, should start taking over the affairs and enterprises of the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

Newspapers report that the members of the above-mentioned temporary oil administration were to have been sent to Khuzistan June 7, and the mixed commission of three members was to leave for there June 9. However, Atesh reports, the president of the temporary oil administration, Senator Hessabi, told a correspondent of the newspaper June 6 that "since the program of the temporary oil commission's work is not yet clear," he personally would remain in Teheran and would not go to Khuzistan until "the program of work for the temporary oil administration has been clearly defined, at least for the next 20 days."

Commenting on the situation which has arisen, the newspaper *Dad* states: "Thus, no practical measures have yet been adopted for taking over the various affairs and enterprises from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., and this usurping company retains its former position and continues to carry on its former economic, administrative and political activity in Khuzistan as if nothing had happened. In particular, the management of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. continues to issue its daily administrative orders and business instructions as before; it has its own

police, enjoys the rights of duty-free trade with foreign countries and issues its own propaganda newspaper, Khabarhaye Ruz (which began to appear immediately after the Iranian authorities closed the other Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. paper, Akhbare Ruz, the other day)."

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Restoration of the Former Nazi Grossdeutschland Armored Infantry Division. (Izvestia, June 5, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—DPA reports from Kassel that a meeting of former members of the Grossdeutschland Armored Division opened there June 2. The meeting is to last two days. Those present included 800 former servicemen of the division, mainly officers and noncommissioned officers, and 200 relatives of officers and men who were killed or missing.

Ex-Lt. Gen. Walter Hoernlein, former commanding officer of the division, stated in his welcoming address that the meeting was not of a political nature. He said that therefore it had been decided not to invite ex-Brig. Gen. Remer (one of the leaders of the so-called "Socialist Reich Party," a fascist party in Western Germany.—Ed.), who had also reported that he had served in this division. The ex-servicemen of the Grossdeutschland division set up their own benevolent organization, their own employment bureau and their own monthly magazine.

WESTERN EUROPE

Denmark

THE SLANDERERS PUT THEIR FOOT IN IT.—From the Foreign Mailbag. (Trud, June 10, p. 3. Complete text:) A Danish youth delegation recently visited the U.S.S.R. Quite a few foreign guests have visited the Soviet Union this year and in past years. On returning home the members of the delegations consider it their duty to tell the truth about the Soviet Union, to share the impressions they have gained. Everything they see in the country of socialism produces a deep impression on the members of the delegations, on all honest people.

However, some of the members of the Danish youth delegation not only did not want to become acquainted with the life of the working people in the U.S.S.R., but arrived, evidently, with a special assignment: at all costs to slander the Soviet Union as "eye-witnesses." However, this intrigue obviously did not succeed. The slanderers exposed themselves and were exposed by other members of the delegation. The chairman of the Copenhagen Conservative Party youth organization, Pier B. Johansen, writing in Politiken, recounted that he allegedly saw "an impenetrable iron curtain" everywhere in the U.S.S.R.

However, propaganda for peace seemed to be the most "terrible" thing to Mr. Johansen. The scale it has assumed in the Soviet Union produced, he reports, a "painful impression" (!) on him.

Mr. Johansen has still not recovered; he was so frightened by the insistent desire of Soviet people for peace! One may ask: Why, properly speaking, is it so "painful" to Mr. Johansen? It would seem that a young Dane should be considerably more frightened by the fact that American troops have occupied Greenland, which belongs to Denmark, or by the fact that the Americanized Danish press is carrying on intensive war propaganda.

The reactionary Danish press tried to make extensive use of some delegates' statements for attacks on the Soviet Union and, in so doing, obviously overdid it. The Nationaltidende, for example, expounded the impressions of the former chairman of the Copenhagen youth organization of the Radical Left Party, Arno Hermann, in such a way that he protested against the distorted interpretation of his words. The newspaper did not shrink from rejecting his protest and even reproached him for "promoting agitation by peace partisans in Denmark" (i.e., committing a mortal sin from the point of view of the Nationaltidende!).

The leader of the delegation, Mogens Tellgran, was compelled to write a categorical refutation in Information, which

stated: "We learned with indignation that the Danish press had distorted facts which we personally observed. Statements in the press have nothing in common with reality."

The refutation by Tellgran and some other members of the delegation knocked the ground from under the feet of the reactionary newspapers, which hoped to gain political capital by mendacious "eye-witnesses' testimonies." The slanderers and their masters put their foot in it.

France

BLOC OF FRENCH REACTION. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, June 5, p. 4. 1600 words. Summary:) Paris—The aim of the so-called M.R.P. in France, like the Catholic parties in Italy, Western Germany and Austria, is to draw the masses of Catholics away from the struggle for peace and freedom, to confuse them, muddle them, and thus make it easier for the fascist cliques to carry out their plots.

The election maneuvers by the Catholic party leaders are by no means limited to attempts to unite with the de Gaullists. They showed still more cunning in creating a bloc with the right-wing Socialists and other bourgeois parties. But the M.R.P. bosses will go to any length to form a "team" capable of getting the cherished 50% of the votes, thus stealing parliamentary seats from the Communists.

All these maneuvers, in the last account, are directed toward easing the way into Parliament for de Gaulle's direct representatives and also his concealed agents. In this connection there is the greatest interest on the eve of elections in reaching an agreement on the creation of a so-called "fourth force," which, according to a declaration by its leaders, is to play the role of an "axis" for the centrist-de Gaullist majority in the future parliament.

"The fourth force" is an organization of variegated reactionary political groupings. It is lead by Daladier, the "hero" of the shameful Munich agreement with Hitler. As Daladier's assistant there appears the notorious Paul Reynaud, who was responsible for the defeat of France by the Hitler hordes and for the transfer of power to Petain.

The masses of people in France see through all these cynical maneuvers of the political hypocrites. They are filled with growing determination to pronounce their weighty opinion on election day, June 17, and bar the road to fascist reaction.

Spain

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ARMS FRANCO. (Pravda, June 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—French ruling circles continue to supply Franco with arms and war materials. Humanite reports that 20 freight cars of explosives were sent from France to Spain May 28; 26 tractors were shipped there May 30; and on June 1 an entire train was sent, allegedly loaded with "electrical apparatus" which was carefully concealed under tarpaulin.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

On International Themes: CANADIAN FORM OF AMERICAN 'BENEFITS.' (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. Complete text:) Gen. Bradley, the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, is at present on a trip of inspection around the West European member countries of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. He is demanding intensified war preparations by the West European partners of the U.S.A.

Bradley has come to Western Europe because the war preparations machine put in motion by the American imperialists in the West European countries is, in their opinion, producing slow returns. As Bradley said before he left France for Britain, there is a gap between "the plans and forces on hand," a gap which must be done away with by increasing the number of trained soldiers and putting industry on a war basis more rapidly.

Bradley, therefore, has gone to Western Europe in order to bring new pressure to bear on the partners of the U.S.A. and compel them to step up the arms drive still more, subordinating

all their economic plans to this end. The American statesmen and press do not conceal the fact that they would like Western Europe itself to spend at least four dollars for every dollar spent by America on the rearmament of Western Europe. The American imperialists are longing to get complete control of the manpower and economic resources of the West European participants in the Atlantic Pact. This will undoubtedly mean still greater interference by American imperialism in all the internal affairs of its partners and also a sharp deterioration in the situation of the broad masses of Western Europe.

It should not be forgotten that under the hubbub of their false declarations regarding the need for "defense" measures, under the pretext of "generous aid" to their allies in the aggressive bloc, U.S. billionaires and millionaires are longing to obtain not only the commanding positions in the U.S. partners' industry and trade, but also their territories. In the very beginning of 1949 the declaration made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union concerning the North Atlantic Pact pointed out the fact that in the imperialist camp "one partner or one group of states wants, come what may, to profit at the expense of the other partner or at the expense of the other group of states, using all possible means of pressure and economic coercion for this."

The situation as regards Canada can serve as an illustration of the intentions of U.S. ruling circles. The Canadian economy has essentially been part of the economy of the U.S.A. for many years. Thus, in the first quarter of 1951 Canada's imports from the U.S.A. comprised \$678,000,000 as against \$92,000,000 of imports from Britain. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics admits that Canada's foreign trade "is almost exclusively oriented to the American market."

Under the guise of "aid" to its Canadian partner in the North Atlantic Pact, the U.S.A. has now taken a new step toward actual domination of Canada. At the end of March a so-called agreement on the close association of both countries' activities "in the field of civilian defense" was signed between the U.S.A. and Canada. Under this agreement the Canadian authorities have pledged themselves to give the U.S.A. all necessary information regarding legislation, scientific research, industrial equipment, training of the population, etc. In addition, the Canadian government pledged itself to change the customs legislation in order to eliminate the last obstacles to American goods penetrating the Canadian market.

The other day the New York radio reported a new understanding reached between the U.S.A. and Canada. This involves Canada's adoption of American standards of 400 types of arms. This means, states the Canadian *Globe and Mail*, that the Canadian government has refused to "form military units on the British model, arm them with British weapons and put them under British command." What remains of British control in Canada after this, not to speak of Canadian sovereignty?

It is obvious that the American "benefactors" are preparing, through the Eisenhowers and Bradleys, finally to get their clutches on their West European partners in the Atlantic Pact as well, using Canada as the model.

Puerto Rico

FAILURE OF AMERICAN REFERENDUM IN PUERTO RICO. (By M. Sagatelyan. *Izvestia*, June 10, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) A referendum was recently held on the island of Puerto Rico on the proposal to give the Puerto Ricans a "constitution."

The results of the referendum showed that the freedom-loving people of this island, seized by U.S. imperialists in 1898, do not want to live in colonial slavery and are untiringly fighting against the foreign enslavers.

Last October the American authorities, striving to crush the national liberation movement of the Puerto Rican people and consolidate the colonial position of the island, provoked a revolt there and, having suppressed it with tanks and aircraft, established a regime of bloody terror on the island. However, this "operation" did not yield the results desired by Washington, for the American colonizers did not succeed in bringing the Puerto Ricans to their knees. The movement for the freedom and national independence of Puerto Rico has continued to grow wider and stronger, embracing ever broader and broader sections of the population.

Then the American enslavers decided to replace the whip by gingerbread and, under cover of honeyed speeches on granting "independence," imposed on the Puerto Ricans a "constitution" legalizing the colonial regime of the island and the exploitation of its population by the American monopolies. ...

On June 4, 1951, a referendum was held on the island. The American colonizers and their Puerto Rican puppets did all they could to deprive the island's population of the opportunity to express their real attitude toward imposing the "constitution." The referendum was accompanied by large-scale maneuvers by an American naval squadron, which were widely advertised by press and radio. Under pretext of averting "possible disorder," the authorities sent about 9000 police and gendarmes to the voting places.

But, despite the police terror and intimidation, despite various machinations in the voting and the unbridled campaign of pro-American propaganda, the colonizers could not get approval for the "constitution" by the majority of the Puerto Rican population. Out of 777,400 who voted, only 330,000 voted for the "constitution," or about 41%. More than 90,000 people voted against the slavish American "constitution." The remaining participants in the referendum cast blank ballots thereby expressing their protest against the political terror in which the referendum had been held.

Despite the fact that by swindling machinations the American imperialists succeeded in pushing through their "constitution" of colonial robbery, it is quite clear that the results of the referendum show that the majority of Puerto Ricans actually rejected the American "slaves' constitution," and the Puerto Ricans are going on fighting for their freedom and national independence, against domination by U.S. monopolies.

The American imperialists will not succeed in hiding this obvious fact from the peoples of the whole world. The ground is burning under the feet of the American colonizers in Puerto Rico.

United States

ORGY OF RACISM IN U.S.A. (By Staff Correspondent I. Filippov. *Pravda*, June 10, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) New York—The other day an incident occurred in a New York suburb which describes more graphically than many words could the cannibal mores prevalent in present-day America. Sitting at the wheel of a car, a Negro, Henry Fields, noticed a child unexpectedly running down the middle of the street. To avoid an almost inevitable accident, Fields spun his wheel abruptly to one side and sharply braked the car. The child was saved, but in so doing Fields' car slightly bumped into the side of another car in which were some white men. A policeman immediately appeared on the scene of the incident. Fields had hardly managed to get out of his car when the policeman, without a word, drew his revolver, fired point-blank and killed the Negro.

The murder of Fields is only one of numerous cases of savage terror against Negroes. The present wave of race atrocities in the U.S.A., atrocities which occur with complete impunity for those taking part in them, under the patronage and with the direct cooperation of the American authorities, is no chance phenomenon. Protest is growing among U.S. Negro working people against racial oppression, militarization and the policy of aggression of American ruling circles. American reaction is trying to intimidate the Negro working people and suppress their struggle for peace and freedom by bloody violence. But neither police terror nor cruel persecution is capable of breaking the growing will of the Negro working people to fight for their liberation.

SERVING AGGRESSIVE POLICY.—Notes on American Bourgeois Literature. (By A. Yelistratova. *Pravda*, June 5, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... "They Never Had It So Good!" is the title of one of the books on the activities of American soldiers in Western Europe in 1944. The cover of the book, which shows a girl in a state of dishabille against a background of an agglomeration of cans and bottles, is reminiscent of the gaudy American advertisements with which the Defense Department tries "to encourage" recruiting for the army.

(Continued on Page 43)

Communist Party

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 10, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) A regular plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee held June 8 heard and discussed reports by Comrades Yegorychev and Ovanesov, the secretaries of the Party committees of the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow and the Moscow Law Institute, on the ideological and political training of students. The speakers and those taking part in the discussion noted a certain improvement in the work of the Party organizations of these higher educational institutions: they have begun to pay more attention to raising the standard of teaching, particularly in the social sciences, and to increase considerably the students' interest in studying Marxist-Leninist theory. Those present referred in their speeches to the great significance of Comrade Stalin's inspired works on linguistics for improving the quality of instruction in higher educational institutions.

The role of the Party organizations of higher educational institutions and their responsibility for the ideological and political training of students becomes more and more important. However, as was noted at the session, the Party organizations of the Bauman Higher Technical School and the Moscow Law Institute are not taking full account of these growing demands or taking all necessary steps to improve the standards of teaching and training. At the plenary session facts were quoted which showed that some lectures on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and political economy are on an insufficiently high ideological and theoretical level and sometimes contain mistakes. Instruction in the social sciences in some instances is out of touch with the concrete tasks of communist construction. These shortcomings can largely be explained by the fact that the departments of social science do not sufficiently direct and control the subject matter of lectures. In some departments criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed. The Party organizations in higher educational institutions do not afford lecturers the help they need in order to improve their knowledge and teaching ability.

Those speaking in the discussion devoted much attention to the Young Communist League organizations of higher educational institutions. Comrade Galkin, Secretary of the Timiryazev Borough Party Committee, criticized the Y.C.L. city committee for its poor liaison with the higher educational institutions, for giving little help to the Y.C.L. organizations in improving their work, and for not studying and generalizing upon their work experience. Comrade Kuznetsov, Secretary of the Y.C.L.'s Moscow City Committee, also mentioned this. Serious criticism was leveled at the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Moscow City Party Committee for doing little to acquaint themselves with the life of higher educational institutions. Workers in this section rarely visit Party organizations in academies and institutes.

Many of the speakers mentioned the responsibility of the professors and teachers for the ideological and political training of the students. It was pointed out that some teachers meet students only in classes and take no active part in the work of the student organizations. Some teachers underestimate the importance of independent political studies in improving their qualifications.

The Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, Comrade Donskoi, spoke of the great tasks lying before the city Party organizations in the sphere of communist training of students. There are 85 higher educational institutions in Moscow, with a total of more than 230,000 students. Departmental work in these must be improved and lecturers in the social sciences must constantly strive to improve their qualifications, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to raise the level of Party organization work in higher educational institutions.

CONFERENCE OF UKRAINE DISTRICT AND REGION PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARIES. (Pravda, June 5, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Kiev—A republic conference of first

secretaries of district and region Party committees was attended by more than 1000 persons. The Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade L. G. Melnikov, made a speech on intensifying the work of Party organizations in order to strengthen the collective farms and promote the harvesting and delivery of grain in 1951. The speaker and those who took part in the discussion spoke of the necessity for stronger control over the amalgamated collective farms, increased attention to the selection and training of collective farm cadres, and improvement in labor organization in order to make full use of the great advantages offered by large-scale collective farms. The collective farms should concentrate on further strengthening the production base and increasing the rate of reproduction.

On Party Themes: IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL TRAINING OF WOMEN'S CADRES. (By Uria Aliyeva, Head of the Department for Work Among Women of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, June 10, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The great party of Lenin and Stalin has always attached much importance to the political training of Soviet women, and to promoting them to responsible posts. The Bolshevik party, carrying out Lenin's instructions, has done an enormous amount of work to draw women into the social, political and economic life of the country. This can be seen for example in our own Azerbaidzhan Republic.

About 24,000 women in the republic are working in the oil industry—in the oil fields, in drilling brigades and in refineries. Over 3000 women patriots occupy positions of authority in enterprises. Women are working successfully in agriculture. Recently more than 600 women have been promoted to administrative posts alone in the district, city, province and republic Party, Soviet and economic organizations, while about 1000 women have been elected primary Party unit secretaries. In the past study year over 35,000 women have studied in circles and political schools in the Party educational system. They assiduously studied the basic theories and history of the Bolshevik party, and the lives of the Party's leaders Lenin and Stalin.

The aktiv of the section for work among women in Agdam District has done a great deal of work to organize the preparation of cadres for entry into higher educational institutions. Together with the district department of public education and principals of schools and teachers they talked to pupils in the tenth grades and to their parents. Fifty-seven girls in the tenth grade decided to continue to study in higher educational institutions. Similar measures have been carried out in other districts—Tauz, Agdash and Lenkoran. The higher education of women cannot be left to itself. The organization of girls' study in higher educational institutions is acquiring particular importance. It is dictated by the demand for qualified cadres.

The women's councils formed by the Party organizations in factories and offices and on the collective farms play an important role in training and organizing the women's aktiv. The aktiv members elected to the councils show great concern for ensuring safe working conditions for women workers in industry and on the collective farms and for expanding the network of kindergartens and nurseries. The women's councils provide regular assistance to public education officials in attracting women to general courses and in the struggle to keep girls from dropping out of the upper grades of the secondary schools.

At the Bagirov Collective Farm, Tauz District, several collective farm women failed to work the obligatory minimum of workdays last year. The women's council called a conference of collective farm women on the matter and found that many of the women were unable to go to work or attend meetings because they had no one to leave with their children. The women's council saw to it that medical services and the work of the nurseries and kindergarten at the collective farm were improved. This had a considerable effect in improving the collective farm's economic operations.

The republic Party organization has set itself the task of including all women in mass political and cultural-enlightenment work. The Azerbaidzhan Communist Party's Propaganda and Agitation Department is carefully preparing subjects for lectures which thousands of agitators, lecturers and

all their economic plans to this end. The American statesmen and press do not conceal the fact that they would like Western Europe itself to spend at least four dollars for every dollar spent by America on the rearmament of Western Europe. The American imperialists are longing to get complete control of the manpower and economic resources of the West European participants in the Atlantic Pact. This will undoubtedly mean still greater interference by American imperialism in all the internal affairs of its partners and also a sharp deterioration in the situation of the broad masses of Western Europe.

It should not be forgotten that under the hubbub of their false declarations regarding the need for "defense" measures, under the pretext of "generous aid" to their allies in the aggressive bloc, U.S. billionaires and millionaires are longing to obtain not only the commanding positions in the U.S. partners' industry and trade, but also their territories. In the very beginning of 1949 the declaration made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union concerning the North Atlantic Pact pointed out the fact that in the imperialist camp "one partner or one group of states wants, come what may, to profit at the expense of the other partner or at the expense of the other group of states, using all possible means of pressure and economic coercion for this."

The situation as regards Canada can serve as an illustration of the intentions of U.S. ruling circles. The Canadian economy has essentially been part of the economy of the U.S.A. for many years. Thus, in the first quarter of 1951 Canada's imports from the U.S.A. comprised \$678,000,000 as against \$92,000,000 of imports from Britain. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics admits that Canada's foreign trade "is almost exclusively oriented to the American market."

Under the guise of "aid" to its Canadian partner in the North Atlantic Pact, the U.S.A. has now taken a new step toward actual domination of Canada. At the end of March a so-called agreement on the close association of both countries' activities "in the field of civilian defense" was signed between the U.S.A. and Canada. Under this agreement the Canadian authorities have pledged themselves to give the U.S.A. all necessary information regarding legislation, scientific research, industrial equipment, training of the population, etc. In addition, the Canadian government pledged itself to change the customs legislation in order to eliminate the last obstacles to American goods penetrating the Canadian market.

The other day the New York radio reported a new understanding reached between the U.S.A. and Canada. This involves Canada's adoption of American standards of 400 types of arms. This means, states the Canadian Globe and Mail, that the Canadian government has refused to "form military units on the British model, arm them with British weapons and put them under British command." What remains of British control in Canada after this, not to speak of Canadian sovereignty?

It is obvious that the American "benefactors" are preparing, through the Eisenhowers and Bradleys, finally to get their clutches on their West European partners in the Atlantic Pact as well, using Canada as the model.

Puerto Rico

FAILURE OF AMERICAN REFERENDUM IN PUERTO RICO. (By M. Sagatelyan. *Izvestia*, June 10, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) A referendum was recently held on the island of Puerto Rico on the proposal to give the Puerto Ricans a "constitution."

The results of the referendum showed that the freedom-loving people of this island, seized by U.S. imperialists in 1898, do not want to live in colonial slavery and are untiringly fighting against the foreign enslavers.

Last October the American authorities, striving to crush the national liberation movement of the Puerto Rican people and consolidate the colonial position of the island, provoked a revolt there and, having suppressed it with tanks and aircraft, established a regime of bloody terror on the island. However, this "operation" did not yield the results desired by Washington, for the American colonizers did not succeed in bringing the Puerto Ricans to their knees. The movement for the freedom and national independence of Puerto Rico has continued to grow wider and stronger, embracing ever broader and broader sections of the population.

Then the American enslavers decided to replace the whip by gingerbread and, under cover of honeyed speeches on granting "independence," imposed on the Puerto Ricans a "constitution" legalizing the colonial regime of the island and the exploitation of its population by the American monopolies. ...

On June 4, 1951, a referendum was held on the island. The American colonizers and their Puerto Rican puppets did all they could to deprive the island's population of the opportunity to express their real attitude toward imposing the "constitution." The referendum was accompanied by large-scale maneuvers by an American naval squadron, which were widely advertised by press and radio. Under pretext of averting "possible disorder," the authorities sent about 9000 police and gendarmes to the voting places.

But, despite the police terror and intimidation, despite various machinations in the voting and the unbridled campaign of pro-American propaganda, the colonizers could not get approval for the "constitution" by the majority of the Puerto Rican population. Out of 777,400 who voted, only 330,000 voted for the "constitution," or about 41%. More than 90,000 people voted against the slavish American "constitution." The remaining participants in the referendum cast blank ballots thereby expressing their protest against the political terror in which the referendum had been held.

Despite the fact that by swindling machinations the American imperialists succeeded in pushing through their "constitution" of colonial robbery, it is quite clear that the results of the referendum show that the majority of Puerto Ricans actually rejected the American "slaves' constitution," and the Puerto Ricans are going on fighting for their freedom and national independence, against domination by U.S. monopolies.

The American imperialists will not succeed in hiding this obvious fact from the peoples of the whole world. The ground is burning under the feet of the American colonizers in Puerto Rico.

United States

ORGY OF RACISM IN U.S.A. (By Staff Correspondent I. Filippov. *Pravda*, June 10, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) New York—The other day an incident occurred in a New York suburb which describes more graphically than many words could the cannibal mores prevalent in present-day America. Sitting at the wheel of a car, a Negro, Henry Fields, noticed a child unexpectedly running down the middle of the street. To avoid an almost inevitable accident, Fields spun his wheel abruptly to one side and sharply braked the car. The child was saved, but in so doing Fields' car slightly bumped into the side of another car in which were some white men. A policeman immediately appeared on the scene of the incident. Fields had hardly managed to get out of his car when the policeman, without a word, drew his revolver, fired point-blank and killed the Negro.

The murder of Fields is only one of numerous cases of savage terror against Negroes. The present wave of race atrocities in the U.S.A., atrocities which occur with complete impunity for those taking part in them, under the patronage and with the direct cooperation of the American authorities, is no chance phenomenon. Protest is growing among U.S. Negro working people against racial oppression, militarization and the policy of aggression of American ruling circles. American reaction is trying to intimidate the Negro working people and suppress their struggle for peace and freedom by bloody violence. But neither police terror nor cruel persecution is capable of breaking the growing will of the Negro working people to fight for their liberation.

SERVING AGGRESSIVE POLICY.—Notes on American Bourgeois Literature. (By A. Yelistratova. *Pravda*, June 5, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... "They Never Had It So Good!" is the title of one of the books on the activities of American soldiers in Western Europe in 1944. The cover of the book, which shows a girl in a state of dishabille against a background of an agglomeration of cans and bottles, is reminiscent of the gaudy American advertisements with which the Defense Department tries "to encourage" recruiting for the army.

(Continued on Page 43)

Communist Party

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 10, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) A regular plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee held June 8 heard and discussed reports by Comrades Yegorychev and Ovanesov, the secretaries of the Party committees of the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow and the Moscow Law Institute, on the ideological and political training of students. The speakers and those taking part in the discussion noted a certain improvement in the work of the Party organizations of these higher educational institutions: they have begun to pay more attention to raising the standard of teaching, particularly in the social sciences, and to increase considerably the students' interest in studying Marxist-Leninist theory. Those present referred in their speeches to the great significance of Comrade Stalin's inspired works on linguistics for improving the quality of instruction in higher educational institutions.

The role of the Party organizations of higher educational institutions and their responsibility for the ideological and political training of students becomes more and more important. However, as was noted at the session, the Party organizations of the Bauman Higher Technical School and the Moscow Law Institute are not taking full account of these growing demands or taking all necessary steps to improve the standards of teaching and training. At the plenary session facts were quoted which showed that some lectures on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and political economy are on an insufficiently high ideological and theoretical level and sometimes contain mistakes. Instruction in the social sciences in some instances is out of touch with the concrete tasks of communist construction. These shortcomings can largely be explained by the fact that the departments of social science do not sufficiently direct and control the subject matter of lectures. In some departments criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed. The Party organizations in higher educational institutions do not afford lecturers the help they need in order to improve their knowledge and teaching ability.

Those speaking in the discussion devoted much attention to the Young Communist League organizations of higher educational institutions. Comrade Galkin, Secretary of the Timiryazev Borough Party Committee, criticized the Y.C.L. city committee for its poor liaison with the higher educational institutions, for giving little help to the Y.C.L. organizations in improving their work, and for not studying and generalizing upon their work experience. Comrade Kuznetsov, Secretary of the Y.C.L.'s Moscow City Committee, also mentioned this. Serious criticism was leveled at the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Moscow City Party Committee for doing little to acquaint themselves with the life of higher educational institutions. Workers in this section rarely visit Party organizations in academies and institutes.

Many of the speakers mentioned the responsibility of the professors and teachers for the ideological and political training of the students. It was pointed out that some teachers meet students only in classes and take no active part in the work of the student organizations. Some teachers underestimate the importance of independent political studies in improving their qualifications.

The Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, Comrade Donskoi, spoke of the great tasks lying before the city Party organizations in the sphere of communist training of students. There are 85 higher educational institutions in Moscow, with a total of more than 230,000 students. Departmental work in these must be improved and lecturers in the social sciences must constantly strive to improve their qualifications, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to raise the level of Party organization work in higher educational institutions.

CONFERENCE OF UKRAINE DISTRICT AND REGION PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARIES. (Pravda, June 5, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Kiev—A republic conference of first

secretaries of district and region Party committees was attended by more than 1000 persons. The Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade L. G. Melnikov, made a speech on intensifying the work of Party organizations in order to strengthen the collective farms and promote the harvesting and delivery of grain in 1951. The speaker and those who took part in the discussion spoke of the necessity for stronger control over the amalgamated collective farms, increased attention to the selection and training of collective farm cadres, and improvement in labor organization in order to make full use of the great advantages offered by large-scale collective farms. The collective farms should concentrate on further strengthening the production base and increasing the rate of reproduction.

On Party Themes: IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL TRAINING OF WOMEN'S CADRES. (By Uria Aliyeva, Head of the Department for Work Among Women of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, June 10, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The great party of Lenin and Stalin has always attached much importance to the political training of Soviet women, and to promoting them to responsible posts. The Bolshevik party, carrying out Lenin's instructions, has done an enormous amount of work to draw women into the social, political and economic life of the country. This can be seen for example in our own Azerbaidzhan Republic.

About 24,000 women in the republic are working in the oil industry—in the oil fields, in drilling brigades and in refineries. Over 3000 women patriots occupy positions of authority in enterprises. Women are working successfully in agriculture. Recently more than 600 women have been promoted to administrative posts alone in the district, city, province and republic Party, Soviet and economic organizations, while about 1000 women have been elected primary Party unit secretaries. In the past study year over 35,000 women have studied in circles and political schools in the Party educational system. They assiduously studied the basic theories and history of the Bolshevik party, and the lives of the Party's leaders Lenin and Stalin.

The aktiv of the section for work among women in Agdam District has done a great deal of work to organize the preparation of cadres for entry into higher educational institutions. Together with the district department of public education and principals of schools and teachers they talked to pupils in the tenth grades and to their parents. Fifty-seven girls in the tenth grade decided to continue to study in higher educational institutions. Similar measures have been carried out in other districts—Tauf, Agdash and Lenkoran. The higher education of women cannot be left to itself. The organization of girls' study in higher educational institutions is acquiring particular importance. It is dictated by the demand for qualified cadres.

The women's councils formed by the Party organizations in factories and offices and on the collective farms play an important role in training and organizing the women's aktiv. The aktiv members elected to the councils show great concern for ensuring safe working conditions for women workers in industry and on the collective farms and for expanding the network of kindergartens and nurseries. The women's councils provide regular assistance to public education officials in attracting women to general courses and in the struggle to keep girls from dropping out of the upper grades of the secondary schools.

At the Bagirov Collective Farm, Tauf District, several collective farm women failed to work the obligatory minimum of workdays last year. The women's council called a conference of collective farm women on the matter and found that many of the women were unable to go to work or attend meetings because they had no one to leave with their children. The women's council saw to it that medical services and the work of the nurseries and kindergarten at the collective farm were improved. This had a considerable effect in improving the collective farm's economic operations.

The republic Party organization has set itself the task of including all women in mass political and cultural-enlightenment work. The Azerbaidzhan Communist Party's Propaganda and Agitation Department is carefully preparing subjects for lectures which thousands of agitators, lecturers and

speakers will deliver to women. A monthly popular socio-political magazine, *Azerbaidzhan kadyny* (The Azerbaidzhan Woman), has been published in the Azerbaidzhan language since March, 1951. The staff members of the Gubkin Library in City Borough and the Gorky Library in Dzhaparidze Borough, Baku, have organized mobile libraries to serve women who are unable to visit the libraries.

The Party organization of the republic is striving to eliminate the existing shortcomings in work among women. The Republic Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture and Light Industry, which employ the largest number of women, are not taking care to promote women to responsible posts. The Ali-Bairamly and certain other district Party committees are developing political work among women poorly. The public prosecutor and courts are not struggling energetically with those who infringe the Soviet laws on women's rights. There are many shortcomings too in the Department for Work Among Women of the Azerbaidzhan Party Central Committee.

The 18th Azerbaidzhan Party Congress, which recently ended, emphasized the need to draw women more widely into work in industry, transport, construction, and agriculture, and into scientific and cultural organizations. The congress demanded that Party organizations should pay particular attention to promoting outstanding women to responsible posts, and intensify their care for the political and cultural growth of the women of Azerbaidzhan.

(Editorial)—**BOLSHEVIST EDUCATION OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS.** (Pravda, June 10, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary) The party of Lenin and Stalin is the fighting vanguard of the workers, the organizing and directing force of Soviet society. It has no interests outside the interests of the people. It fights tirelessly for the consolidation of the economic might of the Soviet state and for the building of communism.

The Party systematically fills its ranks from among the best workers, collective farmers and intellectuals. The Communists are the best sons and daughters of the Soviet people. They devote all their energies and knowledge to the communist cause. Our Party has always considered the training of Communists a major task. Local Party organizations are now paying more attention to the Bolshevik outlook of its younger members. The overwhelming majority of the young Communists are working hard to raise their ideological and theoretical level. The education of young members is being discussed more often at Party meetings and plenary sessions of the Party committees. All this contributes to the intensification of younger members' activity in Party and public life.

However, it must be said that several Party organizations do not display due concern for the education of younger members. This can be gauged from the serious shortcomings in internal Party work. Thus in Bolokhovo District, Tula Province, 66.6% of the Party candidates have remained candidates longer than the required time. Nor is an adequate interest in the education of younger members displayed in that district. The candidates are given only formal Party assignments and nobody checks their fulfillment.

The Party candidate stage exists to enable the future member to become acquainted with the program of the Party organization and to allow a check on the personal qualities of the candidate. Party organizations must from the very start display constant attention to the growth of the ideological-political stature of the young Communist and help him to master Marxist-Leninist theory. Educational work requires an individual approach toward people. In order to accelerate the growth of young Communists, every one of them must be given individual attention. This is unfortunately often forgotten by some Party officials.

At a recent meeting of the plenary session of Bashkir Province Party Committee, Chernikovsk City Party Committee was justly criticized for the serious shortcomings of its Party work. It was pointed out that the city neglected the day-to-day training of young members and reprimanded and expelled many of them from the Party without sufficient grounds, just for their "passivity." The committee has discussed the training of young Communists twice within the past two months. It has adopted quite good resolutions which, however, have remained on paper. There are still many Party organizations

in the city in which no Party assignments are given to young Communists and in which they do not work on their own ideological and political education.

Party committees must pay more attention to the correct education of young Communists. Every young Communist must place the interests of the Soviet state above everything in his daily work; he must display a conscientious attitude toward work and socialist property and must offer an example to the masses.

The improvement of the ideological education of the young Communists will guarantee the increasingly active participation of the Party rank and file in the struggle for new triumphs of the socialist economy and culture of our great Soviet motherland.

(Editorial)—**CHECK OFFICIALS BY RESULTS OF THEIR WORK.** (Pravda, June 4, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The correct selection, assignment and education of cadres constitutes a most important condition of Bolshevik leadership. An effective method for the correct education and instruction of cadres is to check up on their actual practical work in carrying out the decisions of the Party and the government.

It is impossible to lead without a good knowledge of people, without studying them in their practical activity. Party organizations must have a good knowledge of their cadres, must know the merits and shortcomings of each worker and assign people in such a way that everyone feels that he is in the right place and is able to give the most he is capable of giving. The facts show that this demand for correct leadership is not always observed in certain local Party organizations. A recently held checkup revealed serious shortcomings and mistakes in the Smolensk Province Party Committee's supervision of economic and cultural work.

The timely and conscientious exposure of errors committed by workers, attentive study of the causes which have engendered these errors and the outlining of measures to remedy them constitute a necessary condition for the correct education of cadres. The glossing over of mistakes and a tolerant attitude toward shortcomings only spoils the officials and leads to new mistakes.

Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism is a well-tried method for the education of cadres. This is occasionally forgotten by individual Party officials. At the Orel City Party Conference the delegates cited quite a few examples indicating that the city committee had countenanced serious mistakes on the part of certain officials. It was evident to the Sverdlovsk Province Party Committee that the head of the province agricultural administration, Comrade Byzov, was not coping with the work entrusted to him. Instead of giving the comrade work within his power and capabilities, the province committee, afraid of "offending" him recommended him for the post of vice-chairman for agriculture of the province executive committee. The committee soon became convinced of its mistake.

At the province, city and district Party conferences held recently certain executive officials were subjected to serious and just criticism for shortcomings in their work. In their resolutions the conferences stressed the necessity of still further improving the selection and education of cadres. One of the major shortcomings in the practical work of some Party committees in selecting and training cadres is that they often rely on a limited group of officials and display a completely unfounded fear of promoting new, young cadres, especially women.

The constant duty of Party organizations is to train cadres with care, to arm them with the Marxist-Leninist theory, to help them to master the experience of executive work and to perfect their practical qualifications. Unfortunately, cadres do not everywhere receive the solicitude they deserve. In Kishinev Comrade Maryutin, who had given a good account of himself in economic work, was nominated for the post of secretary of the Lenin Borough Party Committee. It would seem that the Kishinev city committee should have helped Comrade Maryutin to master the methods of Party leadership. But on no single occasion in the course of five months did any of the secretaries of the city committee invite the young Party worker to come and see them, or show any interest in how he was mastering his new job and what assistance

he needed. This example, unfortunately, is not unique. Suffice it to say that eight secretaries have been changed in the last three years in the Lenin Borough committee. The Kishinev City Party Committee should pay more attention to work with cadres.

Correct organization of work with cadres is the guarantee of the further advancement of Party organizational and political work, of new successes in the struggle for the prosperity of the great Soviet homeland, and of the triumph of communism.

Party Life: CONCERNING A CERTAIN INCORRECT RESOLUTION IN OMSK CITY COMMITTEE. (By N. Karasev, Staff Correspondent for Omsk Province. Pravda, June 9, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) Omsk—Among the women *aktiv* members in Omsk Comrade Polovinkina is highly regarded. She has six years of experience in Party work as instructor and head of a borough Party committee department. After finishing the province Party school, she was elected secretary of the Party bureau of the Omsk Cord Factory. Before she came to this enterprise, it was one of the most backward factories in the city. It did not fulfill its plan; its labor productivity was low. In a short time Comrade Polovinkina changed the situation. Socialist competition among the shops, shifts and brigades was organized. Lectures, reports and discussions were held every day in the shops. The improvement of Party organizational and mass political work was immediately reflected in the economic operations of the factory; it became one of the leading enterprises in the city, overfulfilling its plan in 1950. The directors of the Omsk City Committee and the Molotov Borough Party Committee valued the work of Comrade Polovinkina highly. Early in 1950 she was elected a member of the city Party committee. And then suddenly the opinion of the directors of city and borough committees about Comrade Polovinkina changed; they began to say that she was not capable of heading the factory Party organization. This happened after she had made a speech at a meeting of the city Party *aktiv* criticizing the officials of the city and Molotov Borough committees for their poor contact with the masses and their excessive enthusiasm for paper work. Soon after an instructor from the city Party committee visited the factory and wrote an article accusing Comrade Polovinkina of ignoring instances of a bureaucratic and negligent attitude toward the needs of the workers, of not developing criticism and self-criticism, of being satisfied with successes achieved and of neglecting mass political work. The "case" of Comrade Polovinkina was discussed at a meeting of the city Party committee bureau. The result: she was to be dismissed from her work and given a severe reprimand. And yet an analysis of the work of the factory Party organization during the month and a half since Comrade Polovinkina was re-elected secretary at a report and election meeting gives rise to different conclusions, for considerable successes were attained during that time.

All these facts show that the decision in the case of Comrade Polovinkina was the result of the incorrect approach of the heads of the Omsk City Party Committee to criticism from below.

Party Life: AFTER THE BOROUGH PARTY CONFERENCE. (By B. Martynov, Staff Correspondent for Voronezh Province. Pravda, June 9, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) Voronezh—In January, 1951, the delegates to the Voroshilov Borough Party Conference, Voronezh, criticized the borough committee for not strengthening its ties with the primary Party units and for not drawing the *aktiv* into its daily work. The borough committee secretaries admitted that this criticism was correct and promised to take all the necessary measures to remedy these shortcomings. After the conference the borough committee officials worked on some kind of list of measures to carry out the resolutions of the conference. At first they started implementing these measures, but soon gave them up and continued on their former path.

The borough committee officials continue to show a very formalist attitude toward the proposals of *aktiv* members. Reports on the condition of Party leadership in the Young Communist League organization of a city factory have lain for a long time in the department of Party, trade union and Young Communist League organizations without the borough committee

secretaries even bothering to read them. The secretaries very seldom visit the primary Party units. The fact that many of the people directing these units are new to such work and therefore need much help seems to be forgotten. It is not surprising then that there are serious shortcomings in the work of some secretaries of Party units.

There are several industrial enterprises in Voroshilov Borough. The conference delegates criticized the industrial transport department of the borough committee for its bad work, but no conclusions were drawn from these criticisms. Comrade Orlov, director of the department, has still not given up his incorrect work methods. He is up to his neck in petty details and takes no interest in Party political work at the enterprises. The same thing can be said about the instructors of the department. They often do the work of others, spending their time drawing up all sorts of reports and lists.

Much was said at the conference about the lack of control over the fulfillment of the borough committee's own resolutions, but the facts show that no serious attention is being given to this matter. On April 6 the borough committee passed a resolution on the selection, assignment and training of personnel in the city industrial combine. The primary Party unit was charged with carrying out many important measures by April 25, but this resolution did not reach its destination until April 26. Such cases are not unique. They exist because drafts of resolutions are hastily drawn up, are constantly picked apart in meetings of the borough committee bureau, and take ten to 20 days to write up in final form.

The Voronezh City Party Committee is well aware of the shortcomings in the work of the Voroshilov Borough Committee. A report of this borough committee was discussed some time ago at a plenary session of the city committee which outlined a number of practical measures to improve the Party work in the borough. Unfortunately the city committee does not see that its resolutions are carried out. No real changes have yet been made in the borough committee's methods of work.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'RESOLUTELY CARRY OUT DECISIONS OF PARTY CONFERENCE.' * (Pravda, June 9, p. 3. 150 words. Summary:) The bureau of the Astrakhan City Party Committee has discussed the editorial printed in Pravda of May 20 under the above heading and recognized the criticism as correct. The committee's resolution noted that the bureau and secretaries of the city committee give very little practical help to the Party organizations in the fulfillment of production plans, do not study the work of each enterprise and do not devote sufficient attention to organizational work in carrying out resolutions.

It was decided at the regular plenary session of the city committee and meeting of the Party *aktiv* that the question of carrying out the proposals made by Communists at city Party conferences should be discussed. It was recommended that the district committee investigate the reasons for the lagging of individual enterprises and take the necessary measures to improve their work.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'A CASE OF RED TAPE.' † (Izvestia, June 9, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) The Collegium of the Russian Republic Ministry of Cinematography has discussed the article printed in Izvestia of May 22 under the above heading and has recognized the criticism as correct. Comrade Yakovleva, director of the ministry's capital construction department, and Deputy Minister Comrade Nazarov have not been persistent enough in accelerating the examination of technical plans. The collegium has adopted a resolution on measures to prevent the repetition of such instances of red tape. The technical plan for the reconstruction of the October Motion Picture Theater have been sent to Novosibirsk.

State and Law

Answers to Readers' Questions: DEPUTIES AND VOTERS. (By A. Tikhonov. Izvestia, June 5, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed)

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 20, p. 24.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 21, p. 28.

text:) ... The contact of the voters with their future Deputies begins as early as the preparation for the elections, during the election meetings at which the voters meet the candidates and give them their instructions.

It is a direct duty of Deputies to the local Soviets to participate actively in the execution of the voters' instructions and proposals, to check on their realization and to evoke the cooperation of their constituents. The instructions and proposals of the voters adopted during local Soviet elections are carried out by the executive committees of the local Soviets.

Most of the present local Soviet Deputies have been elected for the first time and so it is very important to offer the newly elected Deputies effective assistance. Those local Soviet executive committees which help the Deputies in their work, generalize their experience and publish pamphlets, directions and written rules of behavior, are on the right track. In these documents, the forms of cooperation between Deputies and their constituents are described and their manifold activity in the electoral districts clarified.

These aids could be even more useful if they provided practical examples of the work of Deputies in every link of the Soviet system, taking into consideration the peculiarities of work facing the Deputies of territory, province, district and city Soviets and particularly village and settlement Soviets, whose Deputies come in daily contact with the voters.

However, the executive committees of the territory, province, and city Soviets do not always take these differences into consideration and recommend to all Deputies the same organizational forms and methods of work. In recently published "rules" the Sverdlovsk Province Executive Committee and the Stalinsk City Executive Committee in Kemerovo Province recommend that Deputies to the local Soviets report to their constituents at least twice a year. Such intervals can only be recommended to Deputies to territory, province and city Soviets (in cities under republic jurisdiction). The Deputies of the remaining links of the local Soviets, however, can and must report much more often.

The Deputies' obligation to account for their work to their constituents is one of the major manifestations of the Soviet democratic spirit, one of the radical distinctions between the U.S.S.R. Constitution and the constitutions of bourgeois countries, where the deputies present the reports of their activities when and if they think it fit.

The Deputies present reports on the work of the Soviet and on their own activity at the meetings of their constituents.

The Deputies to territory and province Soviets also report to their constituents by means of the local press and radio, because in their constituencies it is much more difficult to hold report meetings than in city, district or village electoral districts. ...

The main obligations of the Deputies are their participation in the sessions of the Soviets and their work on the standing committees. ...

The executive committees are directly responsible not only for convening sessions within the time limits established by the Constitution but also for ensuring the active participation of all Deputies during these sessions. The presence of the Deputies at all the sessions is mandatory. ...

Some local Soviet sessions are sometimes conducted without the quorum of two-thirds of the total number of all the Deputies established by the practice of the local Soviets. Thus, for example, at the 11th session of the Southern Borough Soviet in Penza, 57 out of 130 Deputies were absent. Only 19 out of 35 Deputies attended the second session of the Krasny Yar Village Soviet in Krasny Yar District, Astrakhan Province, late in December, 1950.

The shortcomings in the conduct of the sessions are mostly due to underestimation of their importance and to the executive committee's failure to produce well-prepared work plans. The heads of the executive committees of borough Soviets in Kazan and other large cities seek to prove that the borough Soviets must hold at least six sessions per year, as do the district Soviets in rural areas. They forget that the borough Soviets are by nature city Soviets and must, like all city Soviets, hold sessions at least once a month.

The Deputies' participation in the work of standing committees is one of the most important aspects of their work. At

the same time the standing committees are a way of drawing the voters into the active work of running the state. There were almost a million aktiv members working on local Soviet standing committees in the U.S.S.R. before the last elections. The present Soviets must not only maintain this aktiv but expand it and draw all the aktiv members into the day-to-day work of the committees. ...

The standing committees must be the closest assistants of the Soviets and not, as sometimes happens, appendages of the executive committees. ...

The Deputies' contact with their constituents is realized in the course of day-to-day work in the Soviets, in the daily meetings between Deputies and constituents in the enterprises and establishments, on collective farms, during the Deputies' reception days, by correspondence, etc. ...

The reception of the constituents by their Deputies is very important. Every Deputy must regularly receive his constituents and advise them before hand of the time and place where the receptions will be held. ...

The various forms of contact between Deputies and voters are proof that a genuine democracy, a democracy of a superior type, is being realized in the socialist state. At a time when even the vestiges of bourgeois democracy are being annihilated in the capitalist states, the nationwide socialist democracy, which guarantees our people's active participation in running the state, is daily expanding and growing stronger in our country.

Work of the Soviets: TRAINING WOMEN OFFICIALS IN THE SOVIET APPARATUS. (By B. Grigoryan, Secretary of the Armenian Party Central Committee. *Izvestia*, June 7, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) More and more Soviet women are taking part in the work of the Soviets. Of the delegates to the First Armenian Congress of the Soviets 6.7% were women. Today 31% of the Deputies to the republic's Supreme Soviet are women. In the local Soviets, women occupy 35% of the seats.

The Party and Soviet organizations of the republic pay special attention to the political education of women officials in the Soviet apparatus. There are 700 women officials studying at the evening university of Marxism-Leninism in Yerevan. There, as well as in the other cities of the republic, conferences are held among women nominated to positions of authority. Such conferences are held regularly in the Armenian Republic Ministry of Finance, in which 60% of the heads of administrations and other senior officials are women.

Women's conferences are also held in the city and village Soviets. During these conferences the major decisions of the Party and government are discussed as well as matters connected with the role of women in the public life of the country. Lectures and talks for women on cultural-enlightenment and medical themes are organized by the local Soviets.

However, in some places the education of women and their nomination to positions of leadership is still inadequate. There are instances of a formalist attitude toward the nomination of women to responsible posts. Often, also, executive committee officials nominate women to these positions but forget the necessity of training them.

The inadequate network of nurseries hinders the more active work of women. The local Soviets of our republic have failed to make use of 12,000,000 rubles assigned by the government for kindergartens and nurseries. The Armenian Republic Ministry of Public Health has not sufficiently insisted on increasing the number of maternity hospitals, nurseries and consultation centers.

The 15th Armenian Communist Party Congress, which was held last March, pointed out that the further nomination of women to responsible work requires an improvement in the entire educational and political work among them.

Work of the Soviets: INCORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD ORGANIZATIONAL AND MASS WORK. (By I. Kharitonov, Head of Organizational and Instruction Department of Stalingrad City Soviet Executive Committee. *Izvestia*, June 8, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... Most Deputies to the city and borough Soviets of Stalingrad have engaged in active public work; they keep close contact with their constituents and carry out their instructions. The city and borough Soviets

have formed standing committees, to which 800 Deputies have been elected. These committees carefully study the work of enterprises and institutions which are subordinate to the local Soviets; they introduce practical suggestions for improving the work of these organizations, express the demands of the population and persistently carry out the resolutions of the Soviets. ...

One hundred forty street and block committees have been formed in the city's eight boroughs, and 1711 persons, chiefly housewives, have been elected to them by the people. The executive committees of the borough Soviets rely on the street and block committees to attract the people into public work on many projects for improving the city and planting trees and shrubs. Housewives help to maintain gardens, squares, boulevards and children's playgrounds.

The remarkable patriotic initiative of the Cherkassovites developed in Stalingrad back in 1943, when the townspeople spent their leisure hours in improving their beloved city. This movement now has about 100,000 participants in Stalingrad. The Cherkassovites spent 3,700,000 man-hours improving the city in 1950 alone.

The first citywide spring Sunday workday was held in Stalingrad early in April this year. More than 50,000 citizens came out to work. They planted about 3000 trees, 38,000 seedlings and 50,000 bushes, seeded 11 hectares to perennial grasses, and planted 600 square meters to lawns.

However, there are many shortcomings in the work of the local Soviets of Stalingrad. Underestimation of organizational and mass work is chief among them. This work is still on a low level and does not meet the demands made by the workers. ...

Many administrative officials of the city Soviet executive committee and borough executive committees have failed to take account of the importance of organizational and mass work. This is the only explanation for the fact that most departments of the city executive committee have become strictly economic branch departments. The heads of certain executive committees and departments hold that contacts with the public and the attraction of workers to the aktiv work of the Soviets is the concern only of Soviet executive committee secretaries and officials of the city Soviet's organizational and instruction department. ... At conferences and meetings the vice-chairmen of the executive committee talk with the heads of departments just as the directors of enterprises talk with the shop foremen concerning the manufacture of various products. They have nothing at all to do with questions of organizational and mass work, give little aid to the Deputies and do not rely on the Soviet aktiv.

This incorrect approach is also imitated by the heads of departments of the executive committees. This, for example, is how the city department of public education, headed by Comrade Fofanov, operates. The department deals only with the schools and the borough departments of public education. It is not at all interested in the parents' committees, which should be the aktiv of the department. The department does not know the Deputies who work in the schools, does not work with them and is not interested in extramural work. Many schools and children's institutions are under construction in the city. The head of the department of public education has not once been to the construction sites to talk with the builders, to give them needed aid or to lay questions connected with their work before the city Soviet executive committee. This happens because the head of the department of public education is not held responsible for the state of mass work.

The city executive committee's city housing administration has become a purely economic organization. Its entire machinery is engaged solely in allotting housing and in financing construction administrations. But who, if not the officials of the city housing administration, should pay most attention to the Cherkassovite movement, the organization of committees to assist in the allocation and maintenance of housing, and the dissemination of the experience of Deputy to the Moscow Soviet Comrade Lozneva.

Comrade Kolchin, head of the city trade department, knows very well the location of every store, what it sells and what its volume is. But ask Comrade Kolchin what sort of aktiv the trade department has or how many conferences or talks

on trade have been held with the population and you will not receive satisfactory answers. The department pays very little attention to questions of trade standards and does little educational work among store personnel. ...

In March, 1951, a session of the city Soviet discussed measures for carrying out the orders and recommendations of the voters. Deputies were handed memoranda which listed hundreds of economic questions to be answered and listed precisely the dates for paving sidewalks, building bridges and filling in ravines. All of this is doubtless important and necessary to the city, but the voters did not talk only about improving the city. Questions of mass political work among the people were raised at the election meetings. However, they were not reflected in the resolutions of the city Soviet.

This is further evidence of the negligent attitude of the heads of the city executive committee toward organizational and mass work. ...

It seems to us that the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Soviet Agencies Control Administration is also charged with checking on the organizational and mass work of the local Soviets. It would be worth while for the reports of executive committees on this question to be discussed at the Russian Republic Council of Ministers, and to call conferences of the heads of the organization and instruction departments of the province and city Soviet executive committees. Unfortunately, such conferences have not been held for a long time.

Work of the Soviets: ON NARROW-MINDED MANAGEMENT AND TRUE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. (By A. Fesenko, Chairman of the Province Planning Committee of Vinnitsa Executive Committee. *Izvestia*, June 9, p. 2. 700 words.

Condensed text:) Vinnitsa—In Vinnitsa Province there are many enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Food Industry and of the republic ministries. These factories and plants, although not under the jurisdiction of the local Soviets, are an integral part of the economy of the province. Thus no sugar refinery would be able to fulfill its production program if the neighboring farmers failed to grow a good sugar beet harvest in their fields.

Unfortunately some directors and heads of trusts often forget this and abandon Bolshevik methods of economic administration. Every year the collective farms pick up from the refineries up to 1,000,000 tons of pulp, a by-product of sugar beet processing, which they use as feed. This pulp contains between 20% and 22% of moisture. Thus the collective farms transport approximately 200,000 tons of water, making 100,000 nonproductive truck trips and consuming about 2000 tons of gasoline. This costs the collective farms approximately 7,000,000 rubles.

Yet the dehydration of sugar beet by-products is not such a complicated affair. ... The cost of the installation would not exceed 40,000 rubles.

However the managements of the trusts and refineries refuse to incur such expenditure, reasoning that it would yield no profit to "their" enterprises. Such a narrow-minded practice causes great harm to the economy of the province. ...

The heads of the chief administrations and ministries must heed more carefully the legitimate demands and requests of the local Soviets. Also, the officials of the State Planning Committees of the republics and of the U.S.S.R. should be more severe toward any manifestation of an unreasonable, narrow-minded approach to questions touching upon the interests of the entire national economy of the country or the interests of a province or republic.

Work of the Soviets: WHEN THERE IS NO CHECK ON FULFILLMENT. (By Staff Correspondent A. Chernyshev. *Izvestia*, June 9, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Voronezh—Last March the important matter of retail goods and services was discussed at the session of the Voronezh City Soviet. About 200 Deputies helped to gather material for the session. However, the city Soviet executive committee failed to draw appropriate conclusions from the material and approached the matter without having adequately prepared it. Comrade Fetisov, vice-chairman of the executive committee, made a report which was lacking in self-criticism. But to make up for this he criticized lavishly the heads of the shops and retail trade

enterprises. No mention was made in the report of the state of retail goods and services. The causes of the shortcomings were not disclosed and nothing was said about the bureaucratic way in which the executive committee dealt with the existing shortcomings. He did not say that the prime responsibility for everyday services is borne by the executive committee.

Voronezh is a city which arose from ruins and ashes. It has an increasing number of many-storied houses. Its inhabitants have at their service a streetcar line, buses and taxis. Many stores are open in the city and there are more than 250 repair shops for shoes, clothes, furniture, watches and household goods. Unfortunately the stores and the shops are mostly situated in the center of the city. When later asked how many repair shops were opened after the session, Comrade Fetisov answered vaguely, "Not many." Then he criticized the managers of the city industrial combine and of industrial enterprises for their reluctance to move to the suburbs. One wonders what Comrade Fetisov and the city Soviet executive committee were doing and why they did not call the managers to order. Finally it became clear that Comrade Fetisov had only a vague idea of the way in which the decision of the city Soviet was being carried out. And the way it was being carried out was very bad.

In accordance with the resolution of the city executive committee, the borough executive committees checked on the state of enterprises catering to everyday needs and uncovered serious shortcomings in their work. However they had no power to act since the managers of the enterprises of the city industrial combine, of the province industrial council and of the industrial enterprises do not fall under their jurisdiction. And all this time the city executive committee has remained on the side lines.

Comrade Vereshchagin, vice-chairman for trade of the city executive committee, also displays a careless attitude toward the matter: "The city executive committee has passed a resolution and this resolution will be enacted," he declares optimistically. But so far this declaration has been contradicted by facts. No new stores have been opened as yet in the suburbs of the city. Some administrators refuse stubbornly to give up the ground floors of houses for the installation of stores. The city executive committee contents itself with trying to persuade them while itself only creating further confusion, intermittently handing over and taking back the premises reserved by the trade organizations for new stores.

It must be added to what has been said above that Comrade Osipov, chairman of the city executive committee, has never considered it expedient to return to the resolution of the executive committee and has never raised the question of the status of its fulfillment at an executive committee meeting.

Letter to the Editor: IMPROVE TRAINING OF BOOKKEEPERS. (By P. Vytolskaya and A. Kryukova, Teachers of Bookkeeping. *Izvestia*, June 9, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) The rapid growth of industry and agriculture and the increase in goods turnover has intensified the demand for well-trained and qualified bookkeepers. Unfortunately there are still serious shortcomings in the training of bookkeepers, chiefly because there is no single organizational center to handle this matter. The training of accountants is done through higher educational institutions and technicums and through various extension courses. But, whereas five years of study in higher educational institutions is necessary to become a bookkeeper, only six or eight months are necessary to obtain the same degree through extension courses. Those taking bookkeeping courses do not always take entrance examinations, nor is any specialized knowledge required of them. The teachers of the courses are for the most part people without any specialized teachers' training. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade, which controls many technicums where bookkeepers are trained for the trade network, also trains accountants in many courses of its own. The ministry's courses train bookkeepers not for the trade network only but for any branch of industry. The Moscow Trade and Cooking School trains accountants in seven months for 700 rubles. There is also a private system of bookkeeper's courses. Bookkeeper Zagnetkovsky guarantees to train bookkeepers in 24 days.

It seems to us that the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Higher

Education and Finance and the republic Ministries of Public Education ought to take the training of accountants into their hands and free numerous organizations of work they should not be doing.

National Economy

At Construction Projects of Communism: TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOUTHERN STEPPES. (By A. Bochkin, Head of Chief Southern Ukraine-Northern Crimea Canal Construction Administration. *Izvestia*, June 9, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) The decree of the Council of Ministers on the building of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and the Southern Ukraine-Northern Crimea Canal project has aroused immense enthusiasm in the Soviet people.

In a comparatively short time a labor force numbering many thousand has been assembled. They are workers and collective farmers of the Ukraine and Crimea who have expressed the desire to work on the construction projects of communism. Already there are more than a thousand engineers and technicians alone working on design and construction. Surveying and preliminary work has developed on a broad front along the whole route. In four months many hydrographic and topographical survey expeditions have completed the topographical photography and geological prospecting in the area from the town of Zaporozhye to the future Molochansk Reservoir in the Melitopol area. In six months about three hundred borings have been taken by the geologists and drilling brigades.

Preparations for the actual construction of the canals are progressing on a large scale. Dwelling houses and subsidiary enterprises are going up in the area of Zaporozhye, Melitopol, Vasilyevka, Dzhanikoi and Snigirevka. Roads are being laid.

Having concluded a socialist contract with the builders, the staff members of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Architecture are helping them to solve problems of construction and architecture. Scientists of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences' Construction Institute have worked out a method for using cement from local marine deposits. Hundreds of recommendations have been forwarded to us by engineers and Stakhanovites concerning various aspects of the organization of the construction work, and the major industries supply the construction projects with powerful equipment.

However, there are also organizations and institutions which are showing inadequate consideration for the construction projects on the Dnieper. Comrade Miroshnichenko, Deputy Minister of Railroads, told us that the Ministry of Railroads cannot take part in the building of spur lines to the structures of the canal, giving as the reason the statement that the ministry has undertaken to develop only connecting lines and not spur lines. The Ukraine Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is holding up the delivery of quarystone and road metal. Planning and prospecting work is proceeding slowly, thanks to the All-Soviet State Water and Cotton Planning Institute, which has not yet formed a single prospecting party to chart the course of the Northern Crimea Canal. The Ukraine division of the State Institute for Planning Construction is holding up the delivery of over-all plans and standardized plans for industrial sites.

The great construction projects on the Dnieper require the unflagging attention of the scientists of the country. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences must help us to solve many complicated questions about the technical organization of the entire complex of hydrotechnical installations. The institutes of structural mechanics must help to solve the problem of building large hydrotechnical installations on loess deposits and to work out and recommend methods of soil reinforcement for canal banks in sandy areas.

[In addition to the above, *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, June 4-10, carry a total of 35 brief news items on pages one and two dealing with orders filled by various factories for the dam and canal projects, the planned development of the area of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station, etc. *Izvestia*, June 5, page three, also carries a signed article on resettlement of villages to make way for the Tsimlyanskaya reservoir.]

(Editorial)—REGIME OF ECONOMY IS SOCIALIST METHOD OF MANAGEMENT. (Izvestia, June 9, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) The Communist Party teaches that the regime of economy is not a short-range campaign but the method of business management inherent in socialism, and that this method must in every way be strengthened and developed. But there are still managers who do not fight for the regime of economy, who overexpend materials and fuel and make poor use of machinery. Thus for example Comrade Vaisberg, director of the Novo-Tagil Iron and Steel Mill, permitted an increase in botched work in the first quarter of this year and thus increased cost of output by over 2,000,000 rubles.

The fight for the economical use of funds in construction is very important. Last year the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers decreed a reduction of the cost of construction. In accordance with this decree, the builders have achieved a considerable economy in state funds. But individual organizations to this day not only are not reducing but are actually increasing the cost of construction. Some managers, instead of mobilizing their internal resources, make unjustified demands for additional personnel, machines and materials.

A profound state approach to the job to be done, an effort not only to fulfill but to overfulfill the plan and concern for the interests of the state above all else, these are inherent in the Soviet, Bolshevik style of business management. But one still encounters instances of a narrowly departmental approach by various economic executives to questions of statewide significance. In a dispatch from Vinnitsa published in Izvestia today* it is noted that the lime plants of the Ministry of Railroads situated in Vinnitsa Province produce 20,000 to 25,000 tons per year, just what "their own" construction jobs require. But the capacity of these plants is substantially higher. About half the time they stand idle. And this occurs at a time when the Vinnitsa Province is acutely in need of lime.

An important role in the fight for accumulations and for correct expenditure of state funds belongs to the finance and banking agencies. It is their duty to keep a strict watch over the observance of the procedure laid down by law for the use of material and monetary funds and to wage a fight against the violators of financial discipline and against all persons who try to squander public money. In this work they have the right to count upon the most energetic support from the local Soviets. Unfortunately, however, the executive committees of the local Soviets do not always render due aid to the finance agencies.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government require that all Soviet and economic officials boldly uncover deficiencies, vigorously eliminate them, and display honesty toward the state in all matters large and small. People who embark upon the narrowly departmental antistate path stain the dignity and lofty titles of Soviet employee and Soviet business executive and lose the confidence of the people.

Industry

On Economic Themes: FOREMEN AT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. (By T. Konstantinov. Izvestia, June 7, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The Soviet building industry obtained certain positive results last year in the struggle to reduce construction costs. These were attained by eliminating excesses in the plans and estimates, by adopting advanced technological methods and by speeding up work as a result of improved labor organization and increased mechanization.

However some ministries have allowed building costs to rise considerably in the course of the past year. This applies especially to the Ministries of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction and Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry and to the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing Construction.

The extensive use of manual methods of work still accounts in a large measure for high construction costs. Thus last year the mechanization of the most time-consuming work in the enterprises under the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction was 49.4% for plastering and 62.5% for painting. But it must be said that the situation is better in this ministry

than in the others. On the construction projects of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry only 6.5% of the plaster work and 45% of the painting has been mechanized. The corresponding figures for the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction last year were 39.3% and 55.6%, and for the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing Construction 16.7% and 41.6%.

What causes this unsatisfactory state of labor mechanization on construction projects? We think that a major cause is the ignoring of the role of the foreman on the project. It has been long established by experience that the junior and intermediate production chiefs, especially foremen, play an important role in the struggle for high technical and economic indices. In the construction industry, the foreman must be given extensive organizing powers because the financial and economic achievement of any construction project depends on the work of the sections, brigades and individual workers.

The foreman on a construction project must have a thorough knowledge of the technology of construction, be familiar with the economics of construction and be capable of coping speedily with difficulties arising in the course of the work. The foreman must be a leader, able to explain to his men the political significance of the assignment given to his sections or brigade. To do this, he must constantly work on his political and technical education, keep up with the latest innovations and introduce them speedily.

The necessity of raising the role of the foreman was strongly emphasized at the 18th All-Soviet Party Conference. In industry the organizing role of the foreman is constantly growing in importance; he has an increasing influence on technological improvement, on the improvement of quality and the reduction of production costs. The Party and government have entrusted to the foremen tremendously valuable state materials. The fulfillment of the state plans depends in a large measure on them. Inadequate results on construction projects can mostly be traced to the foreman's failure to exercise properly his important functions.

According to the official reports the Communal Construction Trust of the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing Construction has fulfilled its cost reduction plan for the first quarter of 1951. But analysis of the indices of certain enterprises reveals that the satisfactory situation is only illusory. There are some construction enterprises in the ministry's system which not only fail to reduce, but regularly increase their production costs due to the poor quality of their foremen. Thus the Ufa Construction Administration has tolerated this year a 100% increase in production costs, while the Gorky Construction Administration, which has excellent cadres of foremen at its disposal, regularly fulfills its plans for production cost reduction.

Many directors of construction projects, as well as ministries and administrations, display little concern for the training of skilled, reliable and able foremen. As there are not enough foremen with a secondary technical education, this function is sometimes performed by apprentice foremen with only a primary education or without special training in organizing construction work. Thus, in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry, only 29 out of 500 foremen have a secondary technical education. Sixty-five per cent of the foremen in the Ministry of Housing Construction are apprentices with elementary or incomplete secondary education, while 2411 out of 3929 foremen in the Ministry of the Machine-Building Enterprise Construction and 3820 out of 5871 in the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction have only elementary or incomplete secondary education. The same is true in other construction organizations.

Besides the obviously unsatisfactory situation of the foremen, the training of the apprentice foremen is also very inadequately organized. Of course our country's mighty construction organization can also point to numerous instances of exemplary work by well-trained foremen who cope boldly with their duties. But unfortunately, even on major construction projects, satisfactory leadership by junior and intermediate production chiefs is not ensured on all fronts.

It is high time to change radically the situation on our construction projects. The foreman on the construction project must become the responsible, highly competent leader he is in industrial enterprises. The ministries must enhance the role

* See Industry.

of the foreman in construction work and organize the training of cadres capable of meeting the present standards of a country engaged in capital construction on a tremendous scale.

(Editorial)—TASK IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL ECONOMY. (Pravda, June 7, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Nonferrous metallurgy is one of the most important branches of the national economy. The Party and government devote great attention to increasing production of nonferrous metals. During the years of the postwar Stalinist five-year plan output of nonferrous metals considerably exceeded the prewar level. This was achieved by increasing both production of primary metals from ores and processing of scrap and waste from secondary metals and alloys.

Secondary metals cover a considerable part of the nonferrous requirements of the national economy, supplying all branches of the national economy with foundry and antifriction alloys: bronze, brass and babbitt. The successful work of industry, transportation and agriculture thus depends in no small measure on successful collection of nonferrous scrap and waste.

The procurement and processing of scrap and waste from nonferrous metals yields great economy of labor. In order to obtain one ton of aluminum from bauxite, for example, it is essential to expend 19,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy, whereas the production of secondary aluminium from scrap requires only 50 kilowatt-hours. The expenditure of fuel for smelting secondary copper is one-fifth of that required for primary copper.

The need for nonferrous metals grows continuously. Socialist economy requires more and more copper, lead, zinc, aluminum and other nonferrous metals. However, not all directors of enterprises and economic organizations bear in mind the exceptional importance of collecting nonferrous metal scrap. At the Minsk Tractor Factory, for example, nonferrous metal shavings are thrown away together with the rubbish. At the Lenin Factory of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry brass shavings are mixed with aluminum. This lowers the value of the shavings and results in great losses of metal in processing. An irresponsible attitude to nonferrous metal scrap is permitted in the wheel shop of the Gorky Motor Plant, where bronze scrap is mixed with iron.

Certain factories hoard nonferrous scrap and waste, which also causes serious harm to the national economy. At one sulphuric acid factory of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry 50 tons of coiled lead pipes, not fit for industrial utilization, have lain untouched over three years.

Substantial losses of nonferrous metals take place in the re-smelting of scrap and waste in the foundry shops of individual plants. Thus, in the production of bronze castings, irretrievable losses of metal are 25% at the Red Etna Factory of the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, and over 16% at the Yaroslavl Metal Factory.

The directors of certain enterprises are sometimes inclined to consider the plan for delivering nonferrous metal scrap as noncompulsory and of secondary importance in comparison with other targets, without taking into consideration that a shortage of scrap or waste deprives leading branches of the national economy of raw material which is most essential to them. The Ministry of Railroads, which uses a large amount of alloys from secondary nonferrous metals, did not fulfill the delivery plan for nonferrous metal scrap and waste in the first quarter of 1951, thereby placing its own enterprises, which are not receiving sufficient bronze and babbitt, in a difficult position. Certain other ministries also organized delivery of nonmetal scrap and waste badly. In the first quarter of 1951 the plan for delivery of scrap and waste was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and certain others.

An important aspect of the procurement of nonferrous metal scrap is the collection of this scrap in populated centers, at enterprises of communal economy, in service institutions both in towns and in the Machine and Tractor Stations, and on collective and state farms. However, the procurement organizations of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, the producers' cooperatives and the Ministry of Light Industry, which carry out collection of metal scrap on a small scale, are not meeting the targets with which they are charged.

There are substantial shortcomings also in the work of the production and procurement network of the Chief Administration for Secondary Nonferrous Metals of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. This network is insufficiently developed, and the existing offices, sections, bases and yards are poorly equipped with the essential machinery and means of transport. The Chief Administration for Secondary Nonferrous Metals is not waging the necessary struggle for fulfillment of delivery plans and is not exercising the necessary control over deliveries of scrap by each enterprise and organization. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy has not yet been able to organize the universal and regular reception of collected nonferrous metal scrap and waste, particularly of small lots.

It is essential radically to improve procurement, processing and utilization of nonferrous metal scrap and waste and to achieve exemplary fulfillment of plan assignments. Work on procurement of nonferrous metal scrap should constantly occupy the attention of the community. Local Party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Young Communist organizations and the whole press are called on to participate actively in the struggle to mobilize nonferrous metal resources.

For Better Utilization of Equipment: MINSK TRACTOR FACTORY NEGLECTS MECHANIZATION OF SUBSIDIARY WORK PROCESSES. (By Staff Correspondent I. Omelichkin. Izvestia, June 5, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Minsk—Working at an electric furnace, Steelworker Shishlyannikov overfulfilled his monthly quota seven times. We wanted to find out how long the steelworker spent on various operations. Comrade Matetsky, head of the bureau of labor organization and wages, declared unabashedly that according to the norms of the Minsk factory ten hours were allowed for preparation, transportation and the placing of the charge in the furnace and four hours for the smelting. "But thanks to his high-speed methods, Comrade Shishlyannikov has left these norms behind long ago."

The workday of Comrade Shishlyannikov and his assistant Comrade Shcherbin begins with their walking over to the yard where the materials for smelting are stocked and collecting there the metals they need for their charge. Then they transport these materials on their wheelbarrow to their furnace and load them, using an ordinary spade. The electric furnace, worked according to this "high-speed" method, is idle two and one-half times as long as it is in operation, and steel smelted at the Minsk Tractor Factory costs almost twice as much as steel at the Kharkov Tractor Factory, for instance.

This of course is not steelworker Shishlyannikov's fault but the result of the intolerably bad utilization of modern machinery in the factory. The Minsk Tractor Factory has the most modern equipment, which performs all operations automatically. But, having installed wonderful machinery, the factory has neglected the mechanization of subsidiary processes, many of which are carried out by hand.

In 1949 the forge shop received a duplicate-milling machine, which was installed and then forgotten for a whole year. Finally it was decided to send young Anatoly Kopytov to the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow to study the principles involved in operating it.

"I returned from Moscow after three months, in December last year," said Comrade Kopytov. "I was in the shop within an hour of my arrival because I wanted to try out the machine right away. However, I was horrified when I saw it: it was covered with a layer of grease and dust two fingers thick. Its complex attachments were broken and many parts had disappeared without a trace. The expensive and much-needed duplicate-milling machine lies idle to this day. Stamps are manufactured on ordinary milling machines, and several times more time and money are spent in the process."

Factory Director Comrade Suslov, Chief Engineer Comrade Kulev and other officials of the enterprise admit that the parts shops are a bottleneck and attribute this to errors allegedly committed in building the plant. It is possible that such errors were committed, but why is it that the factory does not even have a plan for mechanizing arduous subsidiary processes?

Comrade Khlamov, U.S.S.R. Minister of the Automobile and

Tractor Industry, and other leading officials of the ministry have visited the factory. However, after their visits, the utilization of equipment did not improve. In January and February the factory had overfulfilled obviously reduced plans. Then, when a slightly increased plan for March was not fulfilled, the ministry rushed to its "aid" and the plan for the following month was reduced. It is highly improbable that such "aid" will force the factory management to think about correct utilization of its valuable machinery.

YOUNG FACTORY AND MINISTRY. (By Staff Correspondent A. Lukovets. Pravda, June 8, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) The Minsk Automobile Plant is an offspring of the postwar five-year plan. The first dump trucks left the main conveyor only 18 months ago. Why is it that this large enterprise, which has just been finished, is equipped with the latest machinery and has qualified personnel is one of the plants which are lagging behind? The reason is very simple. The fact is that far from all the things that are necessary for the production of automobiles are produced as yet in Minsk. The factory receives many parts through coordination with other enterprises of the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry. But the coordination is organized so poorly by the ministry that it has been retarding the work of the young plant for a long time.

The most important element in the car—the engine—is delivered to Minsk by the Yaroslavl Automobile Plant. But the heads of the latter look upon coordination as something of third-rate importance. They continually wreck the consignment schedules and completely fail to provide a large number of parts. Last year, for example, the Minsk plant received from Yaroslavl fewer engines than were due it. Now everyone knows that you cannot produce a car without an engine. Often the engines are delivered at irregular intervals. For example, five times more were received in the last four days of April than at the beginning of the month.

What is the ministry's reaction to all these facts? It is apparently exhibiting astonishing indifference to organizing coordination, and meeting the needs of the young enterprises. Comrade Khlamov, the Minister, his deputies and the heads of the chief committees have been informed more than once of the position at the Minsk plants. Each time long-winded orders were written, directives were sent out, instructions were given, but when the time came everything remained the same.

Strange as it seems, the heads of the ministry are not giving this matter the proper attention. In April Deputy Minister Pobedonostsev came to Minsk. He admitted that the ministry was not treating the Minsk Automobile Plant right and promised to give aid; but he did nothing and nothing has changed at the plant.

Letter to the Editor: AGAINST OUTMODED WORK METHODS AND WASTE. (By G. Sanoyan, Head of Production Planning Department, Vladykino Machine-Building Factory. Pravda, June 4, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry has several machine-building plants, the largest of which is the Vladykino Machine-Building Plant in Moscow. Last year, our plant fulfilled its program every month and every quarter won the challenge Red Banner of the ministry and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

All this sounds very good, and it would seem that the staff workers of the plant ought to rejoice at the excellent work performed by the concern.

But there is nothing to be pleased about.

There are special government regulations forbidding the serial production of machines before their design has been officially approved. It is also well known that before a machine is mass produced one, two or three models should be constructed for thorough testing. But the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is violating these rules.

The Vladykino plant was given the assignment of producing 165 steam power plants of obsolete design. It proceeded to fulfill the assignment and, after having spent more than 3,000,000 rubles, produced 76 machines. Only at this stage were the machines tested, and it was established that the design had many serious shortcomings. Then the order to suspend production immediately was received. The machines already produced were sent to various enterprises under the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, many of them without steam

boilers and generators so that they could not possibly be used.

Here is another example. The plant has prepared an experimental model of a steam-powered aggregate designed by Engineer Fialkov. Without waiting for the results of the tests, the ministry ordered 30 of these aggregates. The plant had to surmount extreme difficulties to build these 30 machines and was preparing to pass to serial production when again their design proved inadequate. By that time 600,000 rubles had been spent on these useless aggregates, and many officials, including Engineer Fialkov, received bonuses for "mastering" the production of the inadequate aggregates. Altogether, the plant has spent about 8,000,000 rubles in three years on the construction of machines which either proved completely inadequate or had to be put to some other use. Also, a great amount of metal has been wasted.

Now the plant is "mastering" the production of the VIM-25 steam-powered aggregate. The model has not been completely tested and its construction has not yet been approved. Nevertheless the aggregate is being serially produced.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry does not have good machine-building specialists. Of course, the ministry's main concern is meat, sausage, butter, cheese, ice cream, etc., while machine-building is only an auxiliary branch. But this is no reason for it to be neglected. Is it not high time the work of machine-building plants in ministries like the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry was looked into?

FORMALIST ATTITUDE TOWARD COMPETITION. (By Special Correspondent M. Burenkov. Pravda, June 5, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Voroshilovgrad—The coal industry of Voroshilovgrad Province did not fulfill the five-year plan for extraction of coal. The Voroshilovgrad Coal Trust alone failed to deliver to the state tens of thousands of tons of fuel. Socialist competition at the mining trust is too formalistic. Usually pledges are taken at the mines without due consideration and without the knowledge of the miners. Therefore they are often not concrete and not sufficiently publicized. At Artem Mine No. 10, one of the largest in the province, agreements are made and pledges taken, but they do not reach each individual worker and nobody checks up on their fulfillment for months at a time. Six shops now work on the cyclical 24-hour schedule, but this schedule has not become required for all production and is daily violated. The mine works very irregularly; there is a tremendous rush of work when district Party committee inspectors or trust supervisors come to the mine and then very little coal is extracted for the next few days. The lack of efficiency in socialist competition, irregular work and violation of the cyclical schedule are the main reasons for the low productivity of the miners' work. Because of the formalist attitude toward socialist competition which is so prevalent many miners do not fulfill their norms. No Stakhanovite schools have been set up at the mine. Artem Mine No. 10 is not an exception in the Voroshilovgrad trust. Almost exactly the same shortcomings prevail in many other mines. Work on a cyclical schedule is impossible without good coordination among the links of the production process. It is very important to do preparatory work in time. If this is not done, the amount of coal extracted is lowered. There is no concern in the Voroshilovgrad trust for the utilization of machinery. The mines are technically very well equipped but many machines are out of order or are not working at their full capacity. For unknown reasons the trust is keeping "in reserve" 83 different machines (combines, cutters and conveyors), while every day hundreds of machines are out of action. The trust directors work without any perspective; they live from day to day and are not concerned with increasing the productive capacity of the mines or even seeing that they are running at their full capacity.

There are many Stakhanovites and advanced production workers in the mines. The miners are eager to participate in socialist competition to increase the coal extraction and fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, but the serious shortcomings in the management of competition and the organization of labor often prevent the Stakhanovites from achieving successes.

The Voroshilovgrad trust is one of the largest in the province. It has been in a bad way for a long time now and yet the province organizations do not give it any serious help. The

province Party committee bureau outlined concrete measures to get the trust out of its tight spot, but these measures have not been put into practice. The directors of the trust do not carry out the bureau's orders, continue to pay no attention to socialist competition, do not fully introduce a cyclical schedule, encourage irregular work and put up with the poor use of mining machines. It is strange that the province Party committee, knowing this, tolerates such bad management.

(Editorial)—DIRECT SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN PRACTICAL MANNER. (Pravda, June 5, p. 1. 1100 words. Summary:) Socialist competition is the living, creative work of millions. It cannot endure formalism and bureaucratic methods, which hamper the energy, initiative and independent activity of the masses.

It must however be acknowledged that the great possibilities offered by socialist competition for the further upsurge of the economy are not everywhere being fully utilized as yet. There are serious failings in the organization and leadership of socialist competition in the work of central and local trade union organizations, ministries and authorities. Competition pledges in many enterprises are not discussed at workers' meetings, the results of socialist competition are made known late and the challenge Red Banners are not presented punctually. When such an attitude exists the experience of innovators is not energetically propagated, little attention is paid to backward enterprises, and not enough help is given to new workers.

It is evident from a dispatch published today that a similar rotten method of leadership is deeply rooted in a number of mines of the Voroshilovgrad Coal Trust in the Donets Basin. The management of the trust—director Comrade Zhuchenko, Chief Engineer Belenky, and also the managers of certain other pits, talk a lot about competition but do little for the practical organization of it. This explains the fact that at Artem Mine No. 10 competitive pledges are not known to many of the workers. No individual emulation is organized among the miners here, and there is no systematic checking up on the fulfillment of obligations undertaken.

Some directors of enterprises, ministries and agencies seek to replace living, concrete guidance with bureaucratic methods. This clearly incorrect path has been followed by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications, which issued an order on the organization of nationwide competition between April 1 and June 1 among personnel of rural communications departments and agencies. A later directive from the ministry and the central committee of the communications workers' trade union charged the heads of the departments and agencies with full responsibility for the competition and with sending reports, with 50 different entries to fill in, to the ministry. Such a bureaucratic approach is intolerable.

It is the duty of Party, economic and trade union organs to liquidate completely formalism in the leadership of competition and draw all workers into socialist competition. For this purpose it is necessary to include every member of a factory in mass political work, organize active help for workers who do not fulfill their output norms, pay particular attention to backward enterprises and shops and widely disseminate the experience of outstanding workers and innovators.

Publication of competition results, propaganda of advanced experience and support of active and principled self-criticism are major requisites for the correct guidance of socialist competition. Our press, especially the newspapers, is called on to play a large role in this work.

ANTIMECHANIZERS AT KEMEROVO COAL TRUST. (By A. Nizhegorodov, Staff Correspondent for Kemerovo Province. Pravda, June 6 p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Kemerovo—In recent years great changes have taken place in the mines of the Kuznetsk Basin. Thanks to the ever-growing attention of our Party and Soviet government to the development of the region, its mining industry has been strengthened with qualified personnel and first-class machinery.

The experience of Ivan Golovin's tunnelling brigade from Tyrganskiye Uklony Mine can serve as a model for the bold and correct solution of a difficult question—decisive speeding up of preparatory work. By organizing their work on the timetable of eight cycles every 24 hours and utilizing coal loading

machinery to the maximum the tunnellers achieved unprecedented success. In one month they tunnelled 300 linear meters of the main gallery instead of 75 as laid down in the norm.

However, there are mines and even trusts in this coal basin where they prefer to work by old-fashioned methods. In the Kemerovo Coal Trust eight high-speed brigades are listed as working by Golovin's method. But there is not a single one of these brigades in the mines of the trust. Preparatory work is carried out in the main by hand. The spade predominates at the face and high-production mining machinery is not used. Thus of 20 coal-loading machines which the trust had in the first quarter only eight were in operation; of 18 rock-loading machines, only six. In April and May the number of these machines in the trust was reduced to nine coal-loading machines and 11 rock-loading machines. But even the machinery which remained was not utilized to the full.

Those machines which are used are of low productivity. At the Northern Mine in January this year only one out of four coal-loading machines was in use. With its help 31 linear meters were worked instead of the 50 laid down in the plan. In February three machines worked 43 meters altogether instead of 140 prescribed by the norm. The productivity of mining machines was low in April and May. At the Yagunovskaya Mine they treat costly machinery in a barbarous fashion. In the first sector a rock-loading machine in good repair was abandoned and flooded with water. The average monthly productivity of machinery throughout the trust this year does not exceed 60% to 80% of the technical norms.

The workers at the Kemerovo mines love machinery and want to introduce it. The overwhelming majority of tunnellers aspire to increase tempos of tunnelling. They are convinced that this can only be done with the help of machinery. But the directors prefer not to be bothered with anything new and continue to work along old-fashioned lines.

Antimechanization practices, adherence to long since outdated labor organization methods, disregard for advanced methods of work, last-minute rushing—these are the methods of mine directors employed by Comrade Nikitin, the trust director, and the chief engineer, Comrade Poida. As a result the Kemerovo Coal Trust regularly fails to fulfill the plan. All those facts are well known to Comrade Kozhevnikov, head of the Kemerovo Coal Combine. But he is not exhibiting anxiety over the situation which has arisen in the trust. The directors of the combine evidently are reassured by the combine's average figures, and they overlook the abnormal situation in the Kemerovo mines.

The Kemerovo City Party Committee has adopted an incorrect position in relation to the Kemerovo Coal Trust. It is not taking effective steps to improve the work of the trust.

Letter to the Editor: ON CADRES FOR CEMENT INDUSTRY. (By A. Boganov, Chief Mechanic of Urals Cement Trust. Pravda, June 8, p. 3. 300 words. Summary:) Sverdlovsk—The cement industry is in dire need of qualified power engineers, electricians, builders, miners and particularly mechanical engineers. The Ministry of the Building Materials Industry does not realize that complex and expensive equipment is put into the hands of insufficiently qualified people. The ministry does not make use of the great opportunity for training engineers for the cement industry offered by the statute establishing six chairs of Mechanical Equipment of Cement Factories in higher educational institutions. It is well known that the Ministry of Higher Education has not set up these chairs according to the statute. In the Urals Polytechnic Institute, for example, student technologists accepted in the cement department were turned over to the chemical engineering department, while 25 future mechanical engineers were shifted to the course in Machines and Apparatus of Chemical Processes. Mechanical engineers could be trained for the cement factories, but the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is very little concerned with doing so.

(Editorial)—CONSTANTLY INCREASE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMERS' GOODS. (Izvestia, June 6, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The Communist Party and the Soviet government, while devoting constant attention to the further development of

heavy industry—the main basis of our national economy—displays at the same time a great concern for the growth of all branches of light industry and for the uninterrupted increase in the output of consumers' goods. In a speech to voters on Feb. 9, 1946, Comrade Stalin stated that the main task of the postwar five-year plan is to extend the production of consumers' goods and to raise the workers' living standards by means of a consistent reduction in prices. The results of the five-year plan show that this main task has been carried out. Production of cotton cloth during the five-year plan has increased 140%, of woolen cloth 190%, of leather footwear 220%, and of rubber footwear 600%. In 1950 local industry and producers' cooperatives increased the total output of goods 50% over the prewar level. Twenty-five per cent more manufactured goods were sold to the people in the first quarter of 1951 than in the corresponding period of 1950. The total yield of cotton in 1950 was 3,750,000 tons, 650,000 tons above plan. Mills received thousands of new highly productive spinning machines and other equipment. All of this creates favorable conditions for an even faster growth of production.

The picture in capitalist countries is quite different: the standard of living of the workers has fallen catastrophically as a result of the arms race, taxes have increased constantly, prices have gone up and mass unemployment has become prevalent.

The fulfillment of the 1951 plan has shown that in every branch of light industry there are great potentialities, but that poor use is made of them by many local industry enterprises and producers' cooperatives. About half of these work on only one shift. The enterprises of the producers' cooperatives of Tambov Province, reader A. Nikolsky writes, have not fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of 1951. Only half of all the cooperatives in the province have coped with their quarterly plans.

The Communist Party and Soviet government demand precise work and the Bolshevik execution of their duty from all workers in all branches of light industry. To produce more and more high-quality, attractive and durable goods for the people is the noble task of all workers of light industry.

Letter to the Editor: **ORDERS ALONE NOT ENOUGH.** (By V. Sarayev, Chairman of the Factory Committee of the Furniture Plant, Superintendent of Works M. Yenin and Brigade Leader P. Volzhentsev. Pravda, June 5, p. 3. 500 words. Summary:) Since Chkalov Province does not have its own furniture industry the population is prevented from acquiring even stools, tables and other necessary items. Taking into consideration the great demand for furniture, the Soviet government decided in November, 1950, to set up a furniture plant in Chkalov, which would be put into operation in the last quarter of 1951. In January, 1951, Comrade Orlov, the U.S.S.R. Minister of the Lumber and Paper Industry, and in February Comrade Gavrilov, head of the Chief Furniture Administration, ordered that necessary measures be taken to build the plant. The people of Chkalov rejoiced. But from the very first days the collective of the future furniture plant ran into difficulties. An account could not be opened in the State Bank because the furniture administration was slow in forwarding the necessary documents. There were no tools. The workers brought their own shovels, crowbars and other necessary implements. The city Soviet executive committee allotted three trucks and local building materials, but the furniture administration did not send certain necessary building materials and equipment. No technical plans for the construction of the factory have been sent yet. Not one kilogram of nails, nor one cubic meter of lumber, glass, cement or roofing has been received since the beginning of the construction work. Factory director Comrade Fedin and Chkalov City Party Committee Secretary Comrade Kolesnikov went to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industries to remedy this situation. Minister Comrade Voronov issued another order reiterating the necessity of carrying out the earlier measures. But these orders are not being properly carried out. We have not yet received the building materials assigned to us and therefore the construction of the Chkalov Furniture Plant is being held up.

(Feuilleton)—**'OF MY OWN FREE WILL.'** (By P. Yakhlov. Pravda, June 7, p. 3. 1000 words. Summary:) Nikolai Semyonovich Popov has been working for 30 years in his research laboratory testing building materials, studying new methods of work, introducing all the latest discoveries into the construction projects of the Ministry of the Food Industry. Comrade Popov has made more than 30 rationalizing proposals and every hour of his life is filled with the desire to work for the greatness of our national technology, to help conserve state funds and to ease the work of the Soviet people. Everybody values and respects him. But in May, 1949, one Naroditsky-Kraisman was appointed head of the Chief Construction Administration under whose jurisdiction Popov's laboratory falls.

The career of itinerant engineer N. M. Naroditsky has been quite varied and shady. He has rarely spent more than two years working for the same agency and has kept moving from one city to another. For some reason Naroditsky immediately felt very jealous of Comrade Popov's achievements. Whether because of his indomitable administrative drive or of his unquenched thirst for sharing credit for Popov's inventions, he set out to persecute the laboratory: the production plans presented by the laboratory were never approved, the materials requested by it were refused and its innovating proposals were criticized and shelved. In this, Naroditsky was zealously aided by a woman named R. M. Shats, whom he had appointed chief engineer of the laboratory.

However, Popov's works, so little appreciated by his "well-wishers," received the highest recognition an innovator could dream of: Comrade Popov and his old co-worker Comrade N. M. Orlyankin were awarded the 1950 Stalin Prize for their work on a new method of constructing lighter stone walls. This method is now used on the construction projects of the Kuznetsk and Donetsk Basins, Karaganda and other provinces and cities of the Soviet Union, and makes it possible to save as much as 40% of the brick used and hundreds of thousands of rubles of state funds. Newspapers write about the innovators and deserved fame has come to the self-effacing toilers.

But there is still one place where they are stubbornly refused recognition: the Chief Construction Administration of the Ministry of the Food Industry. They poured sarcasm on the interesting new proposal of the prize winners to use highly porous, sandless mortar. For six months the innovators defended their proposal and Naroditsky and the Chief Construction Administration rejected it. However, in this case, thanks to the intervention of Comrade Nevsky, Deputy Minister of the Food Industry, the new mortar received the approval of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Construction Committee and is beginning to be extensively used in construction.

Seeing that they were losing, Naroditsky and the others decided to get even by manipulating personnel rosters. Thus Comrade Orlyankin was entered as "not on the staff" and his pay was suspended. This was a very vicious blow, and, in an angry letter to the laboratory director, Comrade Popov wrote: "The departure of Comrade N. M. Orlyankin, with whom I have worked for 25 years, with whom I have shared a long creative life, cannot fail to have an influence upon my work..." He further declared: "Considering that the abnormal atmosphere has undermined my health, that I have reached the age limit of 64 which entitles me, according to the regulations of the Chief Construction Administration, to leave my work, I hereby wish to be considered released from my duties of my own free will."

And so, for the first time, the wishes of Comrade Popov "coincided" with the wishes of the operators in the chief administration. A very sad coincidence!

Naroditsky is triumphant. But is his joy not premature?

BASHKIR OIL WORKERS FULFILL THEIR PLEDGES. (By S. Vagapov, Secretary of Bashkir Province Party Committee. Pravda, June 5, p. 2. 2100 words. Summary:) Inspired by the majestic results of the postwar Stalin five-year plan, the oil workers of Bashkiria decided in the manner of past years to organize socialist competition to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of time.

The lag in drilling oil wells, which has lasted for many years, has now been liquidated in the main. During the last

four months drilling increased more than 30% in comparison with the same period last year. Exploratory drilling almost doubled during the same period.

An ever larger number of drilling brigades are shifting to work at a forced pace. The industrial application of the new Soviet method of drilling with an electric auger is continuing.

The largest construction organizations are coping successfully with their program. The attention and effort of the construction workers is now concentrated on bringing new large-scale units into use. Housing construction has made great progress.

However, it would be incorrect to assert that all Party organizations give equally capable and correct leadership to socialist competition. In individual enterprises elements of formalism and declamation have not been eliminated. Thus the Party organization of the Bashkir Eastern Oil Prospecting Trust was wrapped up in the achievements and successes of individual Stakhanovites and brigades and did not take steps to ensure that a large number of the workers were drawn into socialist competition.

In order that the oil workers of Bashkiria can fulfill their competitive pledges punctually, the economic management and Party organizations of backward sections must reorganize their work in a Bolshevik way and improve their leadership of socialist competition.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, June 6, p. 1, 900 words)—from oil industry personnel of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic, reporting a 300% increase in oil extraction since 1940 and a 350% increase in drilling. The personnel of the Dagestan Marine Oil Trust pledge to fulfill the annual plan for oil extraction ahead of schedule, to extract 10,000 tons of oil above plan, to fulfill the plan for drilling ahead of schedule and to drill 5000 meters above plan, to fulfill 120% the plan for putting idle wells into operation, to increase offshore drilling 72% over 1950, to start prospecting work in three new deposits, to reduce the cost of oil an additional 1.5% beyond plan, to build 1000 square meters of housing and to repair 6000 square meters. The personnel of the Dagestan Gas Trust pledge to fulfill the plans for gas extraction and drilling ahead of schedule, to start work on one new deposit, to do prospect drilling in three new areas and to reduce the cost per meter of drilling 2.5% beyond the plan. The personnel of the Dagestan Oil Construction Trust pledge to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, to build 8700 square meters of housing ahead of schedule, to reduce the cost of construction and assembly work 2.5% and to save at least 500,000 rubles.

Letter to the Editor: ON CHUVASH NEEDLEWORK. (By I. Rimanov. Izvestia, June 10, p. 3. 350 words. Summary:) Chuvashia has long been famous for its needlework. Before the war 600 people were engaged in needlework in the republic. Since the war new experts have come to the fore, but the volume of production has not yet reached the prewar level. A number of difficulties hinder the development of this trade. The Chuvash Republic office of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry's Chief Light Industry Marketing Administration supplies the Chuvash needleworkers with defective linen and poor thread, which lowers the quality of their products. The Russian Industrial Cooperative Council's Applied Arts Research Institute does not give the Chuvash craftsmen the necessary practical help. In the past ten years not one conference of experts in embroidery has been held to exchange experience and introduce better methods of mass production.

In order to improve this trade, the heads of artels must perfect the technology of production and raise the quality of the products. The need has arisen for books and pamphlets on needlework. It is high time that the office of the Chief Light Industry Marketing Administration changed its attitude. The Russian Industrial Cooperative Council must also help the needleworkers to develop their craft.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'RAISE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE OF DEPARTMENTS OF FISHING INDUSTRY.'* (Izves-

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 14, p. 31.

tia, June 7, p. 2. 100 words. Summary:) The Astrakhan Province Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the article by Comrade Maiorov printed in Izvestia under the above heading and recognizes the criticism as correct. In order to strengthen the fishing industry departments, the executive committee has charged the district Soviets with discussing the work of these departments at meetings and adopting concrete measures to improve their work. In June, after the close of the spring fishing season, a seminar of district Soviet officials will be held by the province Soviet.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'RESERVES OF KRIVOI ROG BASIN.'* (Izvestia, June 6, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Krivoi Rog City Party Committee has discussed the article printed under the above heading in Izvestia and has recognized it as correct.

The bureau of the city committee approved the measure worked out by the Lenin and Dzerzhinsky Ore Trusts to increase the extraction of ore, to utilize technology better, to introduce new forms of labor organization and to make maximum use of the internal reserves of the pits, mines and sections.

Measures were passed to accelerate production of magnetic rolling separators, to work out plans for field concentration plants and to study the process of briquetting pulverized ore.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'BUILD BETTER, CHEAPER COMBINES!'† (Izvestia, June 9, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) In reply to the letter printed in Izvestia under the above heading, the editors have been informed by Comrade Kuznetsov, chief of the technical department of the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, and Comrade Kaizo, assistant director of the Chief Combine Industry Trust, that a commission has been formed to check the gauges of steel and other metal used in the production of self-propelled combines. The data and conclusions of the commission will be discussed in the ministry collegium.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'PRISONERS OF STRICTLY DEPARTMENTAL "INTERESTS."‡ (Pravda, June 10, p. 3. 150 words. Summary:) The Tatar Province Party Committee has discussed the article printed in Pravda, May 26, under the above heading and recognized the criticism as correct. Kazan Typewriter Factory Director Kondratyev has been expelled from the Party for permitting unpatriotic practices in planning production plans, for not taking measures to amass industrial reserves and for other breaches of discipline. The province committee has also noted that the Kazan City Party Committee, its secretary Comrade Grenkov and Comrade Solovyov, head of the industry department, were at fault because, after information about the distortion of factory planning was received from the province committee in January, 1951, they dragged out investigation of the matter and drew no appropriate conclusions. The province committee department of light industry did not follow up the matter and see that measures were taken. The province committee has outlined practical measures to improve radically the work of the factory.

Agriculture

FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN COMMUNAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. (By A. Shcherbakov, Chief of Animal Husbandry Department of U.S.S.R. State Planning Commission. Izvestia, June 6, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) The three-year plan for development of communal collective and state farm animal husbandry, adopted by the government and Party in 1949, envisages the provision in the shortest possible time of such an advance in animal husbandry as would satisfy the growing requirements of the population for meat, fats and milk, and also the requirements of light industry for raw material.

The Soviet state has extended great aid to collective farmers in the acquisition of livestock, primarily in those regions

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 14, pp. 32-33.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 16, p. 27.

‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 21, pp. 29-30.

which suffered from Hitlerite occupation. During the period from 1946 to 1949 collective farmers bought at preferential prices from the livestock sections, or received as payment in kind, about a million head of cattle, over ten million pigs and almost four million sheep.

Quite different is the condition of animal husbandry in the capitalist countries. In the U.S.A. between 1944 and 1949 the number of cattle decreased almost 10%.

The network of state pedigree stockbreeding farms has expanded. By the end of 1950 the number of pedigree cattle farms had increased 55% over the prewar level, sheep farms 58% and hog farms 24%. Year by year in the collective and state farm livestock sections more and more pedigree animals are reared; the quality of pedigree sires and dams is improving; sale of pedigree stock to the collective farms is increasing. Altogether in two years pedigree livestock sections of the collective farms serviced by the state pedigree stock farms sold about 50,000 head of pedigree cattle and over 126,000 pedigree sheep, primarily fine-fleeced rams.

However, there is still much to be done in the sphere of pedigree work. Important tasks are to raise the fat content and yield of milk, to breed early maturing cattle, to improve the wool-bearing quality of sheep, particularly fine-fleeced sheep, and to increase the fat and meat qualities of pigs. In a number of regions losses occur in animal husbandry as a result of the death of young animals and barrenness of the dams. These losses are primarily a consequence of unsatisfactory care of the livestock and in certain districts of shortage of feed.

It is essential to put an end decisively to negligent production and procurement of feed. In animal husbandry pasture areas, primarily in Kazakhstan, it is completely possible to provide with feed a considerably greater number of livestock, including fine-fleeced and semifine-fleeced sheep. In order to do this it is necessary to supply the pastures with water and hence to develop construction of wells, ponds and reservoirs.

Expanded cultivation of feed crops must be combined with an increase in yield and in the harvesting of hay and production of silage. Equipped with first-class machinery, the Machine and Tractor Stations are obliged not only to help collective farms mechanize time-consuming processes on the farms, but to become real organizers of a dependable feed base. Yet in a number of regions Soviet officials underestimate the significance of the M.T.S. in raising feed production for the collective farm herds. The directors of many M.T.S. adopt an irresponsible attitude to fulfillment of the sowing plan for feed crops, the improvement of meadows and pastures and increase in the yield of natural and sown grasses. Local agencies of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture exercise weak control over fulfillment of the targets for hay-making, ensilaging and other work laid down for the M.T.S.

(Feuilleton)—THE POINTING FINGER. (By S. Polyansky. *Izvestia*, June 7, p. 3. Complete text:) Pskov—"Water! Water!"

Usually this plea is heard when somebody is in a bad way. But this time it was rather the opposite: the Red Flier Collective Farm had become strong and wealthy and needed a lot of water for its new sections. It was decided to acquire an artesian well. It was not such a complicated matter at that, since the collective farm is not situated in a desert but in Pskov Province, where it is surrounded by rivers and lakes. All that was needed was to facilitate the supply of water to the collective farm sections.

Comrade Khlebnikov, head of the province bureau of the Well Digging and Irrigation Canal Trust came quickly to the farmers' rescue.

"Let us sign a contract and I will drill a wonderful artesian well for you! I am capable of drilling a hole all the way through the earth—"

The collective farmers did not want him to pierce the globe, so they authorized him to drill only to a depth of 80 meters. But even this operation cost them a pretty penny; they had to pay 35,000 rubles in advance to the Well Digging and Irrigation Canal Trust.

The money was paid and Khlebnikov promised to set to work immediately. They began to wait for water to appear.

They waited a week, a month. No water. And the money slipped away.

Then, instead of water appeared an excuse. The subsoil happened to be inadequate. If the subsoil had been good Khlebnikov would have given a terrific account of himself, but in this case the best thing was to wait.

A year went by. The Red Flier Collective Farm was now amalgamated with its neighbors and was called the October Path. The number of collective farm livestock had increased still further. But still no water.

At the end the trust officials declared that they had fulfilled their side of the agreement honestly once they had drilled 80 meters and that now they were on their way home.

"And what about the water?"

"Water is none of our business. You'd better read carefully the last paragraph of our contract: 'In case no water is found at the agreed depth, the contractor bears no responsibility.'"

"And what are we going to do now?"

The obliging Khlebnikov again came to the collective farmers' help.

"Don't be sad, friends! Let's sign a new contract and drill some more. Just watch what a hole I'll drill for you!"

The collective farmers agreed. They paid the trust some more thousands of rubles and waited.

Six months went by. No money. No water.

Four other collective farms found themselves in the same waterless situation as the October Path. The Red Dawn Collective Farm paid the trust 50,000 rubles but obtained no water. The Hammer and Sickle, the Avant-Garde and the Metalworker Collective Farms are sitting without money and without water.

But Khlebnikov is cheerful and is writing in his reports that he has fulfilled his 1950 plan "on the whole and in the main" and that, in fact, he has even overfulfilled it.

"And what are your prospects for the current year?"

"Excellent," Khlebnikov declares without any hesitation.

The collective farmers are of a different opinion. They wonder whether the drillers will ever reach water. They are not sure because the place where the drilling was done was selected just on the spur of the moment.

"My job is to drill," Khlebnikov declares, "and I do not care where I drill. I am a contractor."

It is mostly the collective farm chairman who determines the place where drilling is to be done, and he often has no idea how far the water is and whether there is any water at all. From time to time a district official of the Well Digging and Irrigation Canal Trust comes to his assistance, and then a dialogue very much on these lines takes place between them:

"Well, what do you say? Here or a bit more to the right?" the collective farm chairman asks, pointing with his finger.

"All right, we can move a bit to the right—"

"Or shall we move a bit higher?" And the chairman's finger moves the other way.

"Fine, let's try a bit higher."

"Or no, what about drilling that way, lower down?"

"All right, let's do that."

To put it briefly, the decision here lies not with the geological prospector but with the pointing finger. And to think how many thousands of collective farm rubles this pointing finger has buried in unfinished holes!

Letter to the Editor: ON COLLECTIVE FARM FISH BREEDING. (By N. Dvoskin, Director of Agricultural Division of Pskov Province Planning Committee. *Izvestia*, June 6, p. 3. 400 words. Summary:) There are many ponds and lakes on the collective farms of Pskov Province. Their total area is more than 18,000 hectares. However, in the past few years collective farm fish breeding has not only failed to develop but has even declined. The officials of the province agricultural administration complain of the shortcomings in stock. Actually the Russian Republic Ministry of Agriculture helps the collective farms very little in this matter. Even when supplies of fish are released for breeding they are not properly used. The Novgorod Fishing Trust supplied 10,000 rubles' worth of two-year-old carp to Pskov collective farms, but no ponds had been prepared to receive them. They were finally put into a lake already full of pike. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers charged the province agricultural administration with drawing up

plans for the construction of a fish hatchery, for which purpose 12,000 rubles were allotted. The province agricultural administration spent 7000 rubles on a seine and the rest of the money went to cover the farming deficit. There were no more fish than before, but there was now a big seine.

The amalgamation of the collective farms has created more favorable conditions for the breeding of valuable fish. Several collective farms have decided to prepare lakes and ponds for fish breeding, but unfortunately their initiative has not been supported by the province agricultural administration. Only underestimation of the importance of collective farm fish breeding can explain the fact that even this year the province agricultural administration, headed by Comrade Shibdin, has not taken any measures to ensure a cultured and planned breeding of fish in the province.

(Editorial)—TAKE CARE OF TREE PLANTINGS. (Pravda, June 6, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) The country's collective and state farms and lumber camps are successfully carrying out the Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature. Hundreds of thousands of hectares have been planted with trees this spring. The advanced districts, which have completed forest planting, are now organizing exemplary care of seedlings. However, this is not true of all the districts in the country. Some directors of local Party and Soviet organizations forget that tree planting is only the first part and that the most important stage is the care of the seedlings afterwards. Ryazan Province attained considerable success in planting trees, but now, at the most decisive period of caring for the seedlings, the forest work is very poor. Orel Province, which started caring for forest plantings a long time ago, fulfilled only 27% of the plan. At the beginning of May it was pointed out to several backward provinces that seedlings were not being given timely care on collective and state farms. The collective and state farms and lumber camps of Voronezh, Saratov and Rostov Provinces of the Ukraine took measures to remedy this situation and recently the care of seedlings has improved.

The main reason for the backwardness of some areas is the poor utilization of the technology of the Machine and Tractor Stations and forestry stations for the care of seedlings. By June 1 the M.T.S. and forestry stations had cultivated crops and planted trees over an area of 271,000 hectares, which is 20.6% of the plan. The Chief M.T.S. Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture and its regional administrations did not establish day-to-day control over the prompt and precise observation of contract obligations between the M.T.S. and collective farms and is not taking measures to remedy the intolerable backwardness of forestry work. The same must be said of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Forestry, which has not taken sufficient measures to organize in time the care of forest plantings in state shelter belts and in oak groves grown for industrial use.

A radical change must take place in the care of plantings so that the state plans will be fulfilled by every district, by every collective and state farm. For this an improvement in the work of the M.T.S. and forestry stations is of prime necessity; they must increase the productivity of machinery and struggle to carry out their contract obligations to the collective farms. The tree planting teams play an important part in this work. Local officials who are not concerned with creating capable tree planting teams are acting wrongly. At the same time the responsibility for the condition of shelter belts cannot be removed from the field brigades and placed wholly on the teams.

In letters to Comrade Stalin the agricultural workers of the Ukraine, Krasnodar Territory, Kursk and other areas have pledged themselves to ensure model care of the tree plantings. By encouraging socialist competition for an increase in harvest yield and developing communal animal husbandry, the workers of the countryside will at the same time fulfill their pledges for the care of seedlings.

DON AREA NOT PREPARED TO RECEIVE GRAIN. (By A. Bakharev, Staff Correspondent for Rostov Province. Pravda, June 9, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) After the May rains, the Don steppe is swaying with tall ears of wheat which give promise of an abundant harvest. On some collective farms the harvest is estimated to be 100 poods per hectare and on others

the figure is still higher. The people are joyfully awaiting the beginning of the harvesting as they would await a celebration. Only the officials of the grain procurement agencies are alarmed. They can already see the constant stream of grain flowing in from the steppe, and the storerooms are not ready to receive it. In the first half of this year the grain delivery centers were meant to construct 54 storehouses to hold 110,000 tons, but by the beginning of June not one storehouse was ready. In January two carloads of nonstandard wood arrived in Tarasovka which could not be used for the construction of storehouses. The Kamensk grain delivery center received a carload of birch—good only for firewood. Myasnikovo District was sent two carloads of thin logs that could be used only for fences. Such examples are numerous. The province office of the Grain Procurement Administration has informed the Chief Lumber Marketing Administration what kind of wood is needed for the construction of granaries, but it still receives unsuitable lumber.

The province also makes poor use of local opportunities. The procurement of stone for construction is not well organized. In May alone the Northern Caucasus Railroad failed to deliver about 150 carloads of sand and stone to grain procurement centers. Two storehouses are being built at Zlodeiskaya village and there are more than 40 men working on them. With a sufficient supply of building materials the storehouses ought to be ready to receive grain, but the builders often have to stop work because they have no stone or sand.

The Party and Soviet agencies of Rostov Province are not interested in the progress of granary construction and do not take the necessary measures to prepare a base in time for the reception of grain.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'SPEED CONSTRUCTION OF GRANARIES.'* (Pravda, June 7, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Altai Territory Party Committee has discussed the article printed under the above heading in Pravda, May 22, 1951.

The bureau has found that Comrade Voyevodin, director of the territory office of the Grain Procurement Trust, directed the construction and repair of the granaries badly and was not sufficiently demanding toward the officials of the delivery centers. Comrade Voyevodin has been advised to take immediate steps to ensure the centers building materials and to fulfill the construction plan in the time allotted by the government.

The bureau of the Party territory committee adopted an extensive resolution which outlined measures to ensure the successful preparation for the reception of grain.

The bureau of the territory Party committee has charged the city and district Party committees with exercising day-to-day control over the progress of construction and repair of storage buildings.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'THE TECHNOLOGY OF THE HAIRPIN.'† (Pravda, June 8, p. 3. 250 words. Summary:) The bureau of the Krasnaya Polyana District Party Committee, Moscow Province, has discussed V. Zhuravsky's feuilleton printed in Pravda, May 20, under the above heading and recognized the criticism as correct. It noted that the "Metal Notions" Producers' Cooperative was organized in Laryovo against the producers' cooperative bylaws and was permitted to exist illegally by the district Party committee and the district Soviet executive committee. The bureau has decreed that Party member Comrade S. Ye. Bolotin, Chairman of the "Metal Notions" Producers' Cooperative, be dismissed from his job and receive a severe reprimand for his un-Partylike behavior in making illegal use of communal collective farm buildings, in accepting collective farmers in the producers' cooperative without the approval of the collective farm members and in spreading nepotism. Comrade Lukyanov, vice-chairman of the producers' cooperative, has also been dismissed from his job and the collective farm chairman has received a severe reprimand for violating the Collective Farm Statutes.

The "Metal Notions" Producers' Cooperative is being moved from the village of Laryovo, and the collective farmers are being returned to the collective farms. The Party group of the

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 21, pp. 32-33.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 20, pp. 32-33.

district Soviet executive committee has been advised to check the method of recruiting personnel for all producers' co-operatives in the district.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: "SELECT AND TRAIN COLLECTIVE FARM CADRES CAREFULLY."* (Pravda, June 5, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Stavropol Territory Party Committee has discussed the editorial printed under the above heading in Pravda, May 30, and recognizes as completely correct the criticism of the serious shortcomings in the work of the territory Party organizations in selecting collective farm officials.

Measures have been outlined in the resolution passed by the territory committee to remedy the shortcomings in the selection and training of cadres for the amalgamated collective farms.

The territory committee has charged the district Party committee with strengthening by all possible means the quality of collective farm chairmen, especially by selecting and recommending for this work specialists who are experienced in political and business affairs and who have a higher or secondary agricultural education.

It was decided to select a large group of agronomists, zoo-technicians, veterinaries and other specialists to work on the collective farms in the near future.

Transportation

(Feuilleton)—PROPOSAL AND PUNISHMENT. (By S. Shepenkov and A. Kolchinsky. Izvestia, June 10, p. 2. Complete text:) Gorky—Mikhail Alexandrovich Klimov paced up and down in his office and mentally addressed an impassioned speech to his subordinates on the advantages of a regime of economy and the harmfulness of waste. But when the workers of the [Gorky] office of the River Fleet Procurement Trust, of which he was director, arrived, he did not think it suitable to make long moralizing speeches. In a friendly tone he invited the economists and planners to sit down and then declared heartily, straightforwardly and plainly:

"I believe in your sincere desire to iron out the lack of organization which still exists in some places. Well then, iron it out, nip it in the bud! I will support your criticisms and principled proposals. Let us iron it out and nip it in the bud together."

The chief's sincere speech touched his subordinates.

Klimov had declared that he intended to give special credit to the worker displaying the most initiative, consistency and determination in the struggle to conserve public funds.

But to whom?

He liked Economist Nikolai Sergeyevich Bubnov, a self-effacing and honest worker, the best. This would be an occasion to mark his 40th year at work. Just think, such interest and initiative at this age. He wants to know everything: why have these spare parts remained idle, who is responsible for the damage to these goods, and hundreds of other "whys" and "hows." He is an active correspondent of the local river newspaper.

"Say what you will, but such an official should be rewarded," Klimov repeated to himself. "All we need is an appropriate occasion."

Soon an appropriate occasion arose. Bubnov wrote in an item in the local newspaper that a certain official violated the staff allowance by using a person as private secretary while listing him as merchandise expert.

"Bold criticism, impossible not to agree," Klimov remarked approvingly on reading the article in the newspaper.

The item went on to disclose that the afore-mentioned official had two private cars and two chauffeurs, although he was entitled to only one car and one chauffeur.

"Hm—" Klimov became worried. "Who is it he has in mind?"

At the end of the item, the author named the official and his establishment: Mikhail Alexandrovich Klimov, Director of the Gorky office of the River Fleet Procurement Trust.

Let us admit it straight away: Comrade Klimov was not enthusiastic about this manifestation of the principled nature of his co-worker.

Soon after this, Bubnov took part in a series of surprise visits by worker-correspondents to the communal cafeterias and wrote to the newspaper that in one of them the customers were being robbed and that considerable embezzlement by Ye. A. Makarenko, the storekeeper, had been uncovered.

It is of course a good thing that Bubnov struggled against squandering and waste but—

"But how dare he!" Klimov banged the table with his fist. "Isn't he aware that Makarenko is my wife? If only a suitable occasion presented itself now—"

And this occasion for which Comrade Klimov was secretly hoping presented itself. A note written by Bubnov and addressed to the director was handed to him. It proposed to eliminate some links in the apparatus of the trust as completely unnecessary and superfluous.

"He wants streamlining! Fine!" Klimov exclaimed when he read the proposal, "Let us streamline then at the expense of the author of the proposal!"

Economist Bubnov was immediately dismissed as a "superfluous link." And immediately another official was appointed in his stead.

On the following day Klimov invited his subordinates to his office and addressed them with the usual ingratiating heartiness:

"You can see for yourselves that I am always willing to support initiative coming from the rank and file, and I know how to nip in the— I mean to say how to react to criticism. Well, who else has anything to say about conditions in the establishment entrusted to me? Nobody?"

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, June 5, p. 1, 1500 words)—from southern river transportation personnel, reporting reconstruction of the river transportation system destroyed during the war, an increase of almost 100% in the amount of mechanized cargo handling, and nonfulfillment of the major indices of the five-year plan for cargo haul. Detailed pledges to exceed plans follow from personnel of the Dnieper, Upper Dnieper, Neman, Central Asian and Issyk-Kul Lines.

Cities

Letter to the Editor: WHY BUILDING OF STREETCAR LINE IS HELD UP. (By M. Gololobov, worker at Azov Steel Mill and Deputy to Zhdanov City Soviet. Izvestia, June 9, p. 3. 300 words. Summary:) Zhdanov—The inhabitants of postwar settlements in Ordzhonikidze Borough, Zhdanov, are caused much inconvenience by the distance to the city center and to the Azov Steel Mill and a coke and chemical plant, where most of them work. Each year since 1947 the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has allotted funds for building a streetcar line from the settlements, but the factory directors and the ministry did not see to preparation of construction plans until this year. Then the builders, after laying only three kilometers, had to stop for lack of rails. The line is to be completed by November, 1951, and the people of Ordzhonikidze Borough are willing to help the builders, but the supplies must be fully provided when needed.

Letter to the Editor: ON SANITATION.* (By Engineer I. Sintsov. Izvestia, June 7, p. 3. 275 words. Summary:) Brest—Until now each department constructing its own building has considered it necessary to plan a separate boiler room for each apartment house with central heating. It seems to us that it would be much cheaper and better to build one boiler for five, six or more buildings. There are many standardized plans for boiler rooms for schools, hospitals and apartment houses, but none for boiler rooms for several buildings. Planning organizations are slow to work out improved central heating sys-

* [The term "sanitation" is often used in Russia in its broadest sense, to cover all facilities affecting health and hygiene, from sewerage and water supply to ventilation and central heating.—Trans.]

tems; they prefer to stick to the old one. It is essential to intensify research in this field and to exchange experience.

Letter to the Editor: A LIBRARY'S NEEDS. (By P. Kolosov, Director of Central State Scientific Medical Library of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health. *Izvestia*, June 5, p. 3. 225 words. Summary:) The Central State Scientific Medical Library of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health is one of the largest medical libraries in the world. It contains millions of books which are of invaluable aid to the medical students of our country. However, the library lacks sufficient space. About 130,000 books lie in the cellar and never circulate. At least 1000 readers daily try to get into the reading room, which has only 120 seats. The additional space could be had quite easily by moving out the people who are now using part of the library premises as their living quarters. For three years we have been writing to the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee to resettle these families, but we receive only refusals. It seems to me that such a solution of the problem is, to say the least, not a very satisfactory one for the many medical workers who use our library.

Science

ON ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLICATION OF J. V. STALIN'S WORK 'MARXISM AND PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTICS.'—Interview With President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov. (*Pravda*, June 10, p. 2; *Izvestia*, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade J. V. Stalin's work has not only made a genuine revolution in linguistics, but has determined the further path of development of philosophy, history, literary studies and the theory of the state and law. It is also of primary importance for all modern natural science. ...

In the first place, the whole activity of our linguistics was reviewed in the light of Stalin's works. ... The programs and curricula of language teaching in higher and secondary schools were also reviewed. A monograph on the basic vocabulary and grammatical construction of Russian and other languages has been prepared and part of it published, as well as a collection containing extensive criticism of Marr's anti-Marxist theory. However, this is only the beginning. More work and more thorough work is needed on the study of the internal laws of development of the languages of socialist nations, questions of lexicology, grammar, orthography and the struggle for cultured spoken and written language.

No less responsible tasks are being solved by literary scholars. The discussion held in May on questions of literary studies in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics revealed failings in the study of literature. The discussion helped to turn the attention of scholars to a deep investigation of questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory of literature, to a study of the peculiarities of literature as a form of social consciousness, to a study of the language and style of writers and of problems of nationality and of the national form of prose and poetry.

The creative discussions held in the research institutes of the section of history and philosophy of the Academy of Sciences showed that the failings noted in linguistics had also appeared in historical studies by way of simplification and vulgarization in the study of certain problems of history, ethnography and archeology. ...

Great advances have taken place in physiology during the past year. The main efforts of Soviet physiologists are directed to creative study of the materialist teaching of I. P. Pavlov on the higher nervous system. Much has been done to instill Pavlov's methods of research in different branches of medicine. The Scientific Council on Problems of I. P. Pavlov's Physiological Teaching, set up under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, is aiding the final elimination of idealistic, antiscientific conceptions in physiology.

The appearance of J. V. Stalin's "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" has raised the creative activity of our physicists, chemists, mathematicians and astronomers.

In April, 1951, an extensive scientific discussion was held on cosmogony. Determination of the laws of origin and develop-

ment of heavenly bodies is of primary importance for the materialist viewpoint. In the countries of imperialism the reactionaries of science take advantage of the unsolved problems of cosmogony to spread idealistic concepts and religious superstition. Soviet scientists are utilizing all the discoveries of modern physics, astronomy, geology, geophysics and geochemistry to solve the problems of the origin of heavenly bodies. ...

FLOURISHING OF SCIENCE IN TADZHIKISTAN. (By Sadriddin Aini, President of Tadzhik Republic Academy of Sciences. *Izvestia*, June 9, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... The literature of the Tadzhik people is more than 1000 years old. It has gained lasting fame through the immortal works of Rudaki, Dikaki and Firdousi, the creator of the great epoch "Shah-Nameh." The works of the famed Tadzhik poets Sa'di, Hafiz, Omar Khayyam, Jami and others are read in all parts of the world. The name of Abu Ali-ibn-Sina (Avicenna) is known to many. He was one of the outstanding philosophers and thinkers of the Tadzhik people.*

Great and varied is the cultural heritage left by our famous forebears. But for centuries the Tadzhik people lived in darkness and were unable to benefit from these cultural treasures. ...

I was among the fortunate ones. I was able to study at the "medres" in Bukhara. I remember with bitterness now the unbearably difficult years of study.

Suffice to say that right up to the October revolution instruction in our "temple of learning" was based on programs drawn up by pedants of the Middle Ages. These programs were intended for training adherents of Islam and had not been altered in the slightest for 400 years! The student had to spend 15 to 20 years to master the "wisdom" of pedantic learning. Only after the October revolution did we learn how fabulous were the resources of mountainous Tadzhikistan, how fertile its valleys. ...

The formation of the Tadzhik Republic Academy of Sciences was a great event in the Tadzhik people's culture, national in form and socialist in content. ... Honorable and responsible tasks face the newly opened Academy.

The scientists of Tadzhikistan must do a great deal for the comprehensive development of the republic's resources and the full utilization of its inexhaustible natural wealth.

In the study of scientific problems great attention will be paid to extending the raw material base of the metallurgical, coal, oil, food, chemical and local industries, and also to utilizing the very rich water power and thermal power resources of the republic.

Our Academy will continue the study of complex problems of the further development of the productive resources of Tadzhikistan and the complex development of individual zones.

One of the main tasks of the Academy is to provide practical help to the collective farmers of the republic in order to raise the fertility of their fields. Scientists must help them to establish new high-yielding varieties of cotton.

For integrated development of the national economy the scientists will have to work intensively on new, valuable farm crops—rubber-bearing and gutta-percha-bearing plants, citrus fruits, grapes, fruit and berry crops, vegetables and oil crops. Scientific research will pay special attention to the reclamation of arid lands and the planting of high-yielding technical, fruit and vegetable crops, and in particular to the agricultural development of the highland areas of the Pamir. ...

Work continues in the research on the Tadzhik language. Philologists must create new works, guided by Comrade J. V. Stalin's inspired works on linguistics.

Much attention is being given to study of the heritage of the Tadzhik classic writers. It will be essential to complete the compilation of a course in the history of Tadzhik literature.

Questions of history, archeology and ethnography will also occupy a worthy place in our work. We must know more about the past of the Tadzhik people. The archeological study of Tadzhikistan will be continued.

Several centuries ago such venerable philosophers as Avicenna, Nasir Khusow, Ahmadi Danesh and others lived in

* [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 38, pp. 9-13, for a Soviet account of Avicenna's work and significance.]

Tadzhikistan. Their heritage has not yet been fully studied. Therefore we are including in our plan of work a further study of the history of the philosophy of the East. ...

The art of the Tadzhik people is varied and beautiful. Its study is the direct duty of our historians and students of art. ...

The republic Academy of Sciences must and will become the organizational center for the further development and flourishing of science in Tadzhikistan.

Education

FOUNDING OF KIRGIZ UNIVERSITY. (Pravda, June 7, p. 2. 100 words. Condensed text:) Frunze—A Kirgiz State University is being established in Frunze in 1951 on the basis of the republic pedagogical institute. The university will contain history, linguistics, physico-mathematical, geological-geographical and biological-soil departments. Four hundred students are to be accepted for the first course this year. ...

The Arts

IN NEW CHINA.—Color Travelogue. (Reviewed by K. Finogenov, Honored Artist of the Russian Republic. Pravda, June 6, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The documentary travelogue in color on the Chinese People's Republic entitled "In New China" eloquently tells the Soviet filmgoer of the great changes which have taken place in the life of the many millions of the Chinese people.

The three documentary travel films included in the travelogue were shot by a group of Soviet film operators. Before us is revealed the grandeur and beauty of this country, we are shown relics of the wonderful centuries-old Chinese culture and pictures of the life and milieu of the people. But the main thing is that the films truthfully and vividly depict the people of the new China, their creative and constructive work, their yearning to strengthen the great cause of peace by their labor.

In the film "Down the Yangtse," which opens the travelogue, we make an attractive journey with the cameramen down the Chinese people's beloved river, the Yangtse, which flows through practically the whole territory of the immense country. ...

Following the camera, we move farther and farther down the mirror-like surface of the mighty Yangtse. Their sails proudly aloft, numerous junks float down the river. In the days of the great liberation struggle the junks played an important role. They carried military cargo. Thousands of peasants and fishermen in such craft as these voluntarily helped the People's Liberation Army to force the Yangtse rapidly and inflict a crushing blow upon the Kuomintangites on its southern banks.

Now the junks transport tractors, cars, seeders and other machinery brought from Moscow, the Urals and the banks of the great Russian Volga River. Here, on the banks of another great river, the Yangtse, Chinese working people, with the brotherly and disinterested aid of the Soviet people, are building a new and happy life.

The documentary film "In New Shanghai" is a natural continuation of the preceding one. Many generations of Chinese toilers built this vast city, but it was the foreign invaders who owned Shanghai. ...

In concise, brief but very expressive shots the cameramen have succeeded in catching the multiplicity of the immense city's working day, beginning with early morning, and in portraying the versatile creative activity of the conquering people. ...

A bright, sunny day. Down the streets of free Shanghai, the former citadel of foreign imperialism in the East, working people of all the nationalities of China move in an endless avalanche. The demonstrators carry silken banners upon which, in a beautiful tracery of ideographs, are inscribed ardent words of peace and friendship among peoples. High above the crowd in the pure, clear sky hang portraits of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. The red drums roll, the children carry masses of flowers, and smiles wreath the faces of the old people, who have suffered so many adversities from foreign and homebred imperialists and feudal lords. ...

The film "Hangchow, Pearl of China," which completes the travelogue, tells of the ancient culture and new art of China. Before us unfolds a panorama of the wonderfully beautiful Lake Hsi-hu, ornamented with artificial backwaters, canals, pagodas, little bridges and the green marquees of islands. All this was created by the labor of many generations of Chinese working people. ...

The Hsi-hu lake area, which is remarkable for its beauty, was intended for the leisure of aristocrats, feudal lords, capitalists and officials: now it has been transformed into a state park. The villas and country houses of the feudal lords and capitalists belong to the working people, the young people and children. ...

This interesting new travelogue, made by crews of the Central Documentary Film Studios (Moscow), in cooperation with the Peking Studios of the Chinese People's Republic, will extend our idea of China and will help to strengthen the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. It has recorded the features of the liberated country and of the great and diligent Chinese people truthfully and vividly.

STRENGTH OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.—"Junior Partner" at Moscow Soviet Theater. (Reviewed by Georgy Mdivani. Pravda, June 4, p. 3. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... A. Perentsev's play "The Junior Partner," produced by the Moscow Soviet Theater, is devoted to the noble theme of the fight for peace. This work, written in a pungent, publicist manner, broaches the most topical international political problems.

The events in the play begin in the days when the valiant Soviet forces, having routed the Nazi hordes at Stalingrad, were driving them headlong westward, liberating the sacred soil of our homeland.

British, American and French airmen frequently assembled at that time in London's "Air Fraternity" club. At first glance they are all brave, cheerful chaps and it seems nothing can disrupt their combat friendship.

But this fraternity is far from being so monolithic as it may seem. Among these "good chaps" are such people as William Jackson, a mechanical engineer and a colonel in the U.S. Air Force, a true representative of present-day imperialist America, for whom war is only the way to enrichment, to profitable "business." ...

In the person of William Jackson we have the collective image of a representative of the reactionary circles of America, bent on unrestrained world dominion. ...

The war has ended. Years have passed by. The American airmen have again returned to London. In the same "Air Fraternity" club we meet Jackson, invested with authority for the organization of bases for the American strategic air force in Britain, and Capt. Charles Lind and Sgt. George Caulder. Lind and Caulder, ordinary, rank-and-file Americans, cannot understand why they have been sent to Britain, why they must adopt a hostile attitude toward their old comrade in combat, the former British airman Henry Cook, who has become one of the leaders of the popular movement for peace. They cannot understand why American airmen, just like policemen, must disperse demonstrations by British dockers who are on strike and refuse to unload American vessels containing military equipment. ...

The common people of Britain are contrasted in the play with the warmongers and their minions. These people of good will stop unloading a vessel containing American arms and protest against the actions of the British government which kowtows to its American masters. ...

While noting the artistic and publicistic merits of the play, one must also point out its shortcomings.

As no other genre of literature, the theater does not like allegories: the spectator strives to see in the characters on the stage living people, with their aspirations, joys and sorrows. The design of the playwright to embody in the image of Ernest Hiller old, deceived imperialist Britain, clenched in a vise by America, cannot be considered correct. It is erroneous because the subject core of the play becomes the conflict between the strong and brazen marauder Jackson and his victim Hiller, crushed by his "lack of rights." In actual fact the "pitiful" and "unfortunate" Hiller is an old capitalist wolf, a representative of dastardly British imperialism. And there can be no sympathy whatsoever for him. ...

In Henry Cook (played sincerely and truthfully by S. Godzi) and the young British woman Evelyn (played by L. Shaposhnikova) are portrayed true representatives of the people, who defend the cause of peace with all their strength. ...

The author was less successful in the characters of Thomas Black and his friend Bob. These representatives of British dockers did not occupy in the play the place which should belong to them by the design of the playwright.

The producers Yu. Zavadsky, I. Anisimova-Vulf, Ye. Stradomskaya and the entire troupe of the Moscow Soviet Theater have created a politically topical production devoted to the fight for peace.

All the more vexing is the over-simplification in the producer's treatment of the play. The cheap symbolism of the byplay with the ministerial portfolio in the scene of the meeting between Jackson and the Laborite Minister, for example, is completely groundless. The Minister agrees to negotiate with the dockers only after Jackson tries to take his portfolio, which must signify, in the opinion of the producers, something like a ministerial crisis. ...

Literature

(Obituary)—NIKOLAI LEONTYEVICH BRODSKY. (Izvestia, June 7, p. 4. Complete text:) The Board of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers and the administration of the A. M. Gorky Institute of World Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences announce the death of Doctor of Philology Nikolai Leontyevich Brodsky, outstanding Soviet scholar of literature and member of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers. Death followed a long and severe illness. Civil funeral services will be held June 8, 1951, at 2 p.m. in the Central House of the Writer.

Criticism and Review: THE PLAN AND ITS FULFILLMENT. (By Iv. Aramilev. Izvestia, June 8, p. 3. 1800 words. Summary:) Georgy Berezko's novel "Peaceful City"* is devoted to World War II. The ideology of the author is emphasized by the title: a peaceful Soviet city becomes an impregnable fortress during the war. Therein lies the beauty of the novel and its ideological orientation.

There is no doubt that Berezko has succeeded in giving a good portrayal of his principal characters. His heroes possess all the qualities characteristic of the Soviet people, who were able to withstand the pressure of the enemy and inflict upon him an overwhelming defeat.

The work of the T. Province Party Committee is well described. Using the initial T., the author obviously has in mind Tula, the ancient Russian armory city.

Stalin is portrayed with great warmth and simplicity. The Supreme Commander goes down into a trench where the young soldier Kononov, summoning up courage, addresses him:

"Comrade Supreme Commander, may I ask you a question?"

"Please do," Stalin says in a serious tone.

The soldier says that he and his comrades have no doubt about the final outcome of the war. Still they would like to know when this final victory will be won.

"And what is your personal opinion on the subject, Comrade Kononov?" Stalin wants to know.

"Well, of course we need some more equipment," Kononov answers after a pause, "also we haven't got enough automatic weapons. But a sort of change has come over the men—they have gained in determination, in skill and and, shall I say, in mercilessness. I guess, Comrade Supreme Commander, that our victory is not too far off."

"I entirely share your opinion," Stalin said.

This front-line scene is full of great and profound significance, as it expresses the truth about the unity of the Soviet people who have rallied around their own Communist Party and their leader.

However, the novel is not free from substantial shortcomings. It reflects a pseudoromantic view on the war. When Lt. Ryabin is mortally wounded, the author makes him direct the fighting from his stretcher. The soldiers cart the stretcher

around amidst the battle. From time to time the wounded man loses consciousness and begins raving. This shows Berezko's weakness for false "romanticism."

It should not be forgotten that the Soviet people won the victory thanks to their heroism and also to the magnificent Soviet equipment and the military skill of Soviet soldiers and officers.

The novel is also lacking in plot, which would have enabled the author to reveal better the characters of his heroes. The author, in our opinion, has often contented himself with retelling events already known.

G. Berezko is a gifted author and his novel contains some very well-written chapters and memorable portrayals. This proves that he could have raised his novel as a whole to a higher ideological and artistic level. It is a pity that the editors of Znamya have failed to help the author to do some additional work on the manuscript.

Criticism and Review: GREAT CHANGES ON THE KHALDYA RIVER. (By S. Krushinsky. Pravda, June 9, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) Hans Leberecht's story "On the Way"* describes the triumph of the new life in the Estonian countryside. In a previous book the author described the first steps of the Estonian peasants liberated from their centuries-long impasse by uniting themselves into collective farms. In his latest book the author shows their further struggle for the complete victory of the socialist principle of collective farm amalgamation.

H. Leberecht has chosen an important subject and gives it very profound treatment. He writes truthfully and never tries to conceal the difficulties met by the builders of the new life.

The author knows the inner world of old Madis, who at the beginning of the story guards the fence which separates "his" little lot from the collective farm land. But Leberecht makes us share the feeling of triumph when Madis finally understands that the collective farm is his land.

The Estonian peasants have only a relatively short experience of collective work and are guided by the example of the other republics in their struggle to become skilled workers of the world's most advanced socialist agriculture. The wealth of machinery helps them in their task.

For many decades marshes had been robbing the peasants on the banks of the Khaldya of their lands. The deadly waters were advancing, and the peasants, working every one for himself, dividing their miserable forces between work on their land and labor for the kulaks, never even thought of engaging in a war against hostile nature. But when the people got rid of the bourgeois regime what had seemed impossible became quite feasible.

The young Elmar and his girl friend Salme know that the water can be drained by canals and that the Soviet citizen is capable of transforming the hostile marshes into life-giving waters.

Elmar is an assistant of the old mechanic August Yarvet. They receive an excavator in Tallin and bring the marvelous Soviet machine to the banks of their native Khaldya to work on the draining of the marshes.

But in the middle of the night former innkeeper Markus goes and saws through a wooden bridge on which the excavator is standing. However, the machine is saved thanks to the common efforts of the collective farmers.

The water of the Khaldya loses its black tinge, the current flows faster and an important step toward the transformation of the marsh into fertile land has been accomplished.

Thus ends a story permeated by a profound love for the hard-working Estonian people, who have found their happiness only within the Soviet Union.

However the story is not without shortcomings. The author makes Salme leave Elmar with another character who makes his appearance toward the end of the story. In this the author follows an obsolete tendency to represent the feeling of love as inconstant. But he forgets that the heroines of these stories were very different from Salme and that they lived under different conditions.

When Leberecht succeeds in freeing himself from these restricting influences he will be able to portray even more vividly the people of our great age.

* Georgy Berezko, "Peaceful City," a novel, Znamya, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 1951.

* Hans Leberecht, "On the Way," Znamya, No. 1 [January], 1951.

Press and Publishing

From the Latest Mail: UNSCRUPULOUSNESS. (By S. Kalizhnyuk, Chief of Construction, Main Turkmenian Canal; V. Eristov, Chief Construction Engineer; and G. Rusakevich, Secretary of the Party Organization of the Central Asian Hydroelectric Construction Project Administration. Pravda, June 9, p. 3. 400 words. Summary:) The newspapers are widely publicizing the progress of construction work on the Great Turkmenian Canal, printing valuable material. The hack reports of some unscrupulous correspondents are, therefore, all the more regrettable. In the Uzbek newspaper Pravda Vostoka [Truth of the East] we read the report of a Tass correspondent at Taldy Kurgan who quotes a letter allegedly written by the armature winder Ivan Shmatov. Not only are facts distorted in this article, but the worker Ivan is an entirely fictitious character.

In the Surkhan Darya Province newspaper Leninskoye znamya [Lenin's Banner] we read that 100 hectares have been allotted to a state vegetable farm to serve the workers of the project, when actually 1000 hectares were allotted to the farm.

The newspaper Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture] recently reprinted information from Turkmen-skaya iskra [Turkmenian Spark] stating that a certain construction section had put an oil base into operation, while in reality the oil base is still being planned.

Komsomolskaya pravda published an article by special correspondent B. Protopopov which contains outright inaccuracies. The author claims that the streets of Khodzheili are now lighted by electricity for the first time, which is not true; the town has long had electric power.

The life of the Great Turkmenian Canal is rich enough in exciting events; it does not need embellishment.

DEVELOP RURAL BOOK TRADE. (By I. Semenov, Director of Gorky Province Bookselling Administration. Izvestia, June 5, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) Last summer a bookshop was opened on Zhdanov Collective Farm in Rabotkinsky District; it was given very good premises and a big celebration was held on the opening day. In six months it has sold many thousand books. Almost every house has a bookshelf with books on it now. Bookshops have been opened in many other villages of our province. This is a new proof of the cultural growth of the collective farmers. Books have come to stay in the life of the Soviet people. Their role in the Communist education of the workers is immense. But there are some serious shortcomings in the book trade, for which not only the book trade network but also the central and local publishing houses are to blame.

The Gorky Province Bookselling Administration receives scores of letters from collective farmers every day with requests for various books. More than 50,000 books have been sent out at the request of collective farmers, but much of the demand remains unfulfilled. This is due chiefly to the fact that our publishing houses do not always use all opportunities to satisfy the growing demand. Collective farmer N. Kudamov, of Alexandrovskoye Village in Ardatovo District, for instance,

ordered the Stalin Prize winning novel "Harvest" by Galina Nikolayeva. This novel was published in the magazine Znamya in the middle of last year. It would seem the Literature Publishing House would have had time to issue this acclaimed work in book form by now, but it seems highly improbable that we shall receive "Harvest" before the middle of the summer. This is also the case with many other Stalin Prize works.

At readers' conferences called by the rural bookshops, collective farmers and the local intelligentsia remarked justifiably that it is almost impossible for the rural reader to obtain any literary news. It would be a good idea to publish a cheap "Bibliography of Novels" for the collective farmers. Our publishing houses do not take into consideration the immense growth in the cultural demands of the Soviet people. The reader wants to know everything about the construction projects of communism, but there are very few books on this subject in our bookstores. The Agriculture Publishing House has been promising for two years now to print a book indispensable to the collective farmers, "Handbook for the Collective Farm Chairman," but it has not yet appeared.

The Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Book-selling and the Russian Republic Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling do not coordinate the plans of the various publishing houses, which means that often the same book is published at the same time by several central and local publishing houses.

The directors of the Russian Republic Bookselling Administration do not consider the demands of the local bookselling organizations. In Gorky Province, for instance, there is much literature which is obviously doomed to lie on the shelves. The rural reader wants books on animal husbandry, but instead of that the shelves of our bookstores are filled with weighty tomes on mammoths and "A Course on General Parasitology."

The local publishing houses do not cope with their tasks. The Gorky Publishing House did nothing last year except reprint already published books. Meanwhile the works of local writers are not printed. Very few books are published on collective farm work.

The Gorky Province and district Soviets do not take the proper measures to improve the book trade. In some district centers there are no bookstores at all. The consumers' co-operatives should organize extensive book trade. The supply of books to the rural reader must be radically improved.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'REVISING A REPORT.'* (Pravda, June 8, p. 3. Complete text:) The bureau of the Buryat-Mongolian Province Party Committee has discussed the article printed in Pravda under the above heading and has recognized as correct the criticism of the film "Bountiful Summer" printed in the newspaper Buryat-Mongolskaya pravda [Buryat-Mongolian Truth].

The bureau pointed out the unworthy behavior of the author of the article, assistant editor Comrade Voskoboinikov (V. Ivanov), who disgraced the honor of a Soviet journalist.

Measures have been taken to raise the responsibility of the editorial staff for the quality of the material published.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 17, p. 33.

(Continued From Page 12)

is so calculated that the average for the industry and for individual articles after payment of the tax assures the required planned profitability. The enterprises' fulfillment of the plan for reducing production cost or, on the contrary, a lag in this important matter affects the profits of the given enterprise's

Under the socialist economy the questions of accumulation and profitability are regarded not "commercially," but from the national economy point of view. Comrade Stalin said: "Profitability should be considered from the viewpoint of the national economy as a whole and over a period of several years. Only such a viewpoint can be called truly Leninist, truly Marxist."*

* "Problems of Leninism," 11th [Russian] edition, p. 383.

FEATURE ARTICLES

This special principle of the socialist economy is an important requisite for planned differentiation in price levels and accumulations in various branches of production and promotes the steady progress of the entire national economy.

The Soviet state, relying on high tempos of development of the socialist economy, increased labor productivity and reduction of production costs and unit cost, pursues a policy of systematic price reduction. The policy of price reduction followed by the party of Lenin and Stalin and the Soviet government is directed toward the swiftest development of the socialist economy and unwavering progress in the welfare of the working people. Systematic reduction in prices and rise in the living standards of the people is an immutable law of socialism. ...

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines and newspapers or news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

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Days devoted to memory of A. M. Gorky [Memorial in Moscow unveiled; conference in U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; events in Belorussia], Izv 10/3-450.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

In the newspapers: Letters from great construction projects [Letters of Kazakh workers are printed in Semirechenskaya pravda (Semirechen Truth)], Pr 4/2-250; More attention to questions of culture [Tadzhik newspaper Khakikati Kulob fails to print interesting articles on cultural-enlightenment work], Pr 4/2-275; Unheard warning [Letter from district newspaper to province newspaper Vilna Ukraina on violation of Collective Farm Statutes goes unheard in province center], Pr 4/2-125. New books [Nine titles], Pr 4/2-200; [Seven], Izv 10/2-250. From latest mail: Celebration fever [Bryansk Province newspaper Kolkhozny Udarnik (Collective Farm Shock Worker) uses too many occasions for self-praise], Pr 5/3-250. Develop rural book trade [Publishing houses and Soviets fail to eliminate shortcomings], by Director of Gorky Province Bookselling Administration I. Semenov, Izv 5/3-900. Great demand for books [in Novosibirsk Province], Pr 6/2-100. Newspaper Fizkulturnik Belorussii [Belorussian Physical Culturist—First issue], Pr 6/4-25. Book bazaar in Pskov, Pr 7/2-25. Review of the press: Experience unrevealed [Experiences of Party organizations written up in Chelyabinsky rabochy (The Chelyabinsk Worker), show editors' poor knowledge of subject], Pr 8/3-1100. Follow-up: "Revising a report" [Bureau of Buryat-Mongolian Province Party Committee points out shameful action to reviewer who copied

review of film "Bountiful Summer" from report in Buryat-Mongolskaya pravda (Buryat-Mongolian Truth)], Pr 8/3-75. From latest mail: Unscrupulousness [Five newspapers criticized for printing distorted reports on work at Main Turkmenian Canal], by Chief of Construction at Main Turkmenian Canal S. Kalizhnyuk, Chief Construction Engineer V. Eristov, and Secretary of Party Organization of Central Asian Hydroelectric Construction Project Administration G. Rusakevich, Pr 9/3-400. 5000th issue of factory newspaper Stalinets [Organ of Stalin Automobile Factory, Moscow], Pr 9/4-75. (Advertisement)—Subscriptions being taken for Novoye vremya, Izv 9/4-50. From latest mail: Unjust reproach [Vladimir newspaper Prizyv (The Challenge) unjustly criticizes district newspaper for flowery reporting], Pr 10/3-300.

SPORTS

All-Soviet record by track men [Relay race], Pr 4/4-50. Tennis tournament [Moscow], Pr 4/4-150; Pr 6/4-75; Pr 9/4-75; Pr 10/4-100. All-Soviet glider competition, Pr 4/4-125; Pr 7/4-150. U.S.S.R. soccer championship, Pr-Izv 5/4-75; Pr 7/4-150, Izv 7/4-100; Pr 8/4-200, Izv 8/4-125. Bicycle race [Tula—Orel—Tula], Pr 6/4-50. For U.S.S.R. Basketball Cup, Pr 6/4-125; Pr 7/4-125; Pr 10/4-75. New all-Soviet record [500 meters in one minute, 15.3 seconds at women's track meet], Pr 7/4-50. All-Soviet [checkers] tourney of collective farmers, Pr 8/4-100. Physical culturists of collective farm villages [1030 physical culture collectives with 38,000 members in Altai Territory], Izv 8/2-100.

MISCELLANY

In summer days [Reports from Baku, Leningrad, Stalino, Petrozavodsk and Tbilisi on workers' summer vacations], Izv 6/2-500. Summer health resort season in Ukraine [79 sanatoriums open], Pr 7/2-125. School children's summer vacations [Trade unions open 7300 Pioneer camps for 2,650,000 school children], Pr 10/2-125. Photographs of Stalin Prize winners, Pr 4/1; Pr 5/1; Izv 5/1; Pr 6/1; Izv 6/1; Pr 7/1; Izv 7/1; Pr 8/1; Izv 8/1; Pr 9/1; Izv 9/1; Pr 10/1. Readers report [Four news items], Izv 5/2-125; [Six], Izv 7/3-250; [Four], Izv 10/2-150. Yesterday [Five news items by staff and Tass correspondents], Izv 5/4-200; [Six], Izv 6/4-150; [Nine], Izv 7/4-250; [Seven], Izv 8/4-225; [Seven], Izv 9/4-200; [Six], Izv 10/4-200. News notes [Five items], Izv 6/3-100; [Three], Izv 8/2-125; [Three], 9/2-225. Flood of greetings [from various organizations to J. V. Stalin on his 70th birthday], Pr 4/2-1100; Izv 6/2-900; Izv 8/2-1000; Izv 8/2-1100. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for following day and one or two networks], Pr 4/4-400 [includes one television broadcast reviewing amateur theater festival]; Pr-Izv 5/4-250; Pr 6/4-350, Izv 6/4-200; Pr 7/4-300 [includes television broadcast of "Ruslan and Lyudmila" at Bolshoi Theater], Izv 7/4-350; Pr 8/4-400 [includes television broadcast of Gorky play], Izv 8/4-375; Pr-Izv 9/4-250; Pr 10/4-300 [includes two television film showings], Izv 10/4-450. Theater program, Pr 4/4-125; Pr 5/4-75, Izv 5/4-125; Pr 6/4-150, Izv 6/4-75; Pr 7/4-150, Izv 7/4-125; Pr 8/4-175, Izv 8/4-125; Pr 9/4-150, Izv 9/4-100; Pr 10/4-100, Izv 10/4-150.

(Continued From Page 18)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The facts reported in the book would be capable of exposing the American military if they were not set forth with such intentionally "carefree" cynicism. The author presents the sordid adventures of the "hero," Harvey Bull, an American private in the 61st "Tarantula" Division to the readers as amusing anecdotes. Bull is an inveterate swindler and rogue who makes use of the U.S. Army's sojourn in France and Western Germany for wild speculation in cigarettes, gasoline, watches, candy, soap—everything that comes into his hands. He gets rich by going through the knapsacks left behind at the rear by front-line fighters, he appropriates the personal belongings of the dead and steals rations intended for the wounded. A goodly sum in a New York bank account is the victorious trophy of this American "tarantula," to whom the people's war of liberation against fascism is a very profitable "business."

A certain George Howe demonstratively dedicates his novel "Call It Treason" to "the happy years 1925-1945." Obviously "unhappiness" for Howe and his patrons began when the military machine of German fascism collapsed under the blows of the Soviet Army, when the multimillioned masses of liberated China and the people's democracies of Europe arose and when the powerful, unprecedented movement of the peace partisans spread throughout the world. Howe's novel openly calls for a new war.

The action takes place in the spring of 1945. In relating how the American command recruited its spies among the Germans, Howe partially reveals the plans for the dismemberment and enslavement of Germany worked out by American imperialism. The hero of Howe's novel is a kind of Adenauer in miniature. ...

In its war propaganda American imperialism has recourse to demagogic disguises. ... Thus, for example, Robert North, author of the novel "Revolt in San Marcos," forces his heroes—Latin American citizens faced with the threat of North American aggression—to decide that "in the end these new American bombs can kill people not only in the name of evil, but also in

the name of good." The Boston publishing house which issued this book advertised North as "an expert in the study of contemporary revolutions." The work of this "expert" is an example of hypocritical pseudodemocratic demagoguery. ...

The hero of the novel, the Indian Carlos Morelos, nicknamed Chichaiyan, who is the product of the teaching of the "liberal" Don Ricardo and the Jesuit Father Timoteo, gains the confidence of the Communists who head the antifascist struggle in San Marcos and becomes a general of the national liberation army. But at the decisive moment, when the fascist regime of Ronca is destroyed, Gen. Chichaiyan, with the blessing of the author, betrays his country by entering into a secret agreement with the agents of U.S. imperialist circles. ...

The hero of "Revolt in San Marcos" is an example of one more character from that repulsive gallery of renegades, traitors and betrayers for which the present-day reactionary writers so zealously supply portraits. ...

The novel "Atomsk" by a certain Carmichael Smith may serve as an example of anti-Soviet lies. The publishers admit that this is a pseudonym for "a government expert who grew up on four continents and speaks five languages." This cosmopolitan "expert" is recommended to the readers with the candid statement that his true profession is "spying and diversionary operations." ...

The examples above are clear proof of the antisocial inhuman character of this "literature" intended for the moral and political corruption of the readers. ...

Two cultures, two literatures stand opposed to each other in contemporary America. The bosses of reaction openly renounce the traditions of the realistic, democratic art of the U.S.A., which are so distasteful to them. They would like to declare "invalid" the freedom-loving enthusiasm of Whitman, the satire of Twain and the merciless realism of Dreiser. But truth will not be abolished and will not be killed. ...

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying \$100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of

\$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semi-weekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after в, з and all vowels except и, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and иѣ = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after и = iu.

†† я after и = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).